



**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS**

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**ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS  
ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS  
FOR THE YEAR 1937**

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**I. ANALYTICAL STUDY**

**II. GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO WORLD  
MANUFACTURE AND USE OF AND TRADE IN THE PRINCIPAL  
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# I. ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1937

## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs at its twenty-first session (1936), the annual reports from Governments for 1935, 1936 and 1937 have been communicated in printed form to the parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931 and to other States as well as to the Advisory Committee.

Fourteen Governments sent a sufficient number of copies of their annual reports for 1937 for the purposes of distribution.

The Advisory Committee has pointed out that, if Governments would make a practice of forwarding their annual reports in printed form in one of the official languages of the League, with a sufficient number of copies (700) for distribution to Governments, the work and expenses of the Secretariat would be considerably decreased.

## I. COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE SENT OR HAVE NOT SENT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

The Secretariat, when the present analysis was sent to print, had received 137 annual reports and 15 reports concerning prepared opium. There were 49 annual reports from sovereign States and 88 annual reports relating to dependencies, colonies, protectorates, mandated territories, concessions and settlements.

The countries and territories are classified by continents as follows :

Continents	Sovereign States		Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.		Mandated territories		Concessions or settlements		Total	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Europe .. .. .	28	25	2	2	—	—	—	—	30	27
North America .. .. .	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Central America .. .. .	5	5	16	17	—	—	—	—	21	22
South America .. .. .	6	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	10	8
Asia .. .. .	6	7	22	17	2	2	4	4	34	30
Africa .. .. .	3	3	28	26	2	3	—	—	33	32
Oceania .. .. .	2	2	8	9	4	3	—	—	14	14
	52	49	82	76	8	8	4	4	146	137

More precise information will be found in an annexed table, which indicates the countries or territories which have or have not sent in their annual reports for the years 1933 to 1937.

## II. ANNUAL REPORTS RELATING TO RAW OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

For the purposes of the present analysis, the points which appear to be of special interest are arranged according to the main headings of the form of annual report approved by the Advisory Committee on November 24th, 1934, and noted by the Council on January 14th, 1935 (document O.C.1600).

### A. General.

#### 1. Laws and Publications.

Ten countries in 1937 furnished further information of interest regarding their general system of laws and regulations or changes effected in them of a comprehensive character during the year under review. Twenty-nine countries drew attention to changes made in their laws and regulations supplementing existing measures, while eighteen countries indicated that amendments had been made in the list of drugs or preparations to which their regulations applied. Two countries reported that new laws were in course of preparation.

*Reports from the following countries or territories contained further information of interest regarding their general system of laws and regulations or changes effected in them of a comprehensive character during 1937 :*

**Afghanistan.**—Prior to the accession of Afghanistan to the Convention of 1931, which took place on June 21st, 1935, the import, distribution and sale of dangerous drugs in Afghanistan was not entrusted to any competent department of the Administration.

By a decision of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan of March 13th, 1935, the import of narcotic drugs, intended for the consumption of the civil population and of the army, was placed under the exclusive control of the Ministry of Public Health. The Ministry has framed regulations which have already been approved by the authorities and will shortly be published.

The report of the Government of Afghanistan for 1937, the first received since the report for 1932, contains a general description of the laws in force relating to the prohibition of the smoking of opium and the penalties to which illicit traffickers in opium are subject. Persons smuggling opium into the country are liable to a fine of up to 50% of the value of the opium imported and, according to a supplementary law passed in 1934, may also be condemned to imprisonment for any period from one month to a year.

Under laws passed in 1930 and 1932, the importation and cultivation of tcharce and bhang were prohibited.

The Ministry of Public Health issues a fortnightly review in which are published articles with a view to preventing the illicit use of narcotic drugs.

**Colombia.**—Law No. 116, of November 24th, 1937, imposed a penalty of 100 to 1 000 pesos or imprisonment for a period of one month to a year upon any person breaking the laws relating to the trade in narcotic drugs. The penalties were doubled for a second offence. The same law stipulated that addicts not interned in private sanatoria by their families must be so interned by the public authorities.

Decree No. 2214, of December 23rd, 1937, stipulated that authorisations to import narcotic drugs may only be accorded between February 1st and August 31st of each year and that the orders must reach Colombia within five months following the date of the import permit. The same law made it incumbent upon laboratories manufacturing pharmaceutical specialities or preparations containing narcotic drugs to furnish quarterly statements indicating the quantities of drugs used, the products sold and the names and addresses of the purchasers. Laboratories not conforming with this provision are liable to fines of from 100 to 500 pesos.

Decree No. 313, of September 13th, 1937, fixes the conditions governing the retail sale of narcotic drugs.

**Egypt.**—Under the Montreux Convention, signed in May 1937, the system of capitulations was abolished and the Egyptian Government acquired the right to apply thenceforward to all narcotic offenders irrespective of their nationality the articles of Law No. 21, of 1928, commonly known as the Narcotics Law. Such offenders thereby became liable with Egyptian subjects to terms of imprisonment up to five years and to the imposition of fines up to £E1 000. The powers of deportation, moreover, which, under the system of capitulations, were exercised solely by consuls, are now vested in the Director-General of Public Security and the Ministry of the Interior.

As a result of correspondence between the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and the Ministry of the Interior, the necessary steps are being taken for the amendment of Law No. 21, of 1926, on poppy cultivation, so that cases relating to this matter may henceforth be dealt with as criminal offences and deterrent penalties awarded. Similar steps are being taken to bring cases relating to the cultivation of hashish within the competence of the ordinary judicial authorities. Cases relating to hashish have hitherto, under the Decree of March 10th, 1884, come under the jurisdiction of the Customs Commission.

**Spain.**—The Republican Government, in the course of 1937, took steps to render effective the State monopoly exercised over the import and manufacture of narcotic drugs. Under this system, the State is the sole depositary of all substances falling under the Opium Conventions ; it is responsible for verifying the quantities furnished and for their distribution and consumption. The effective provisions of the scheme were, in 1937, applied within the territory subject to the authority of the Government. State control was exercised in all narcotic-drug factories and laboratories producing preparations.

The Government decided to limit imports as far as possible and to meet the civil and military needs of the country by national production. As from the second quarter of 1937, the number of import licences delivered to private firms was progressively reduced and all wholesale firms requiring narcotic drugs were required to address their demands to a special department in the Ministry of Health, set up in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention of 1931, Article 11 of the Convention of 1936 and the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The Government, under the new legislation, acquired the stocks of wholesale dealers and more especially those belonging to branches or representatives of important firms such as the German firm of Merck and the firm of Roche. The commercial operations of these firms were restricted, the import of narcotic drugs and the trade in them being thenceforth reserved to official departments of the State.

*French India.*—The annual report for French India contains a summary of the legislation in force relating to opium and other dangerous drugs. The texts in question cover the arrangements governing the public auction or farming of the rights reserved to the Administration in the matter of the introduction, sale and manufacture of opium; the cultivation or introduction from abroad of the poppy and ganja; the regulations applying to pharmacies; the prohibition, enforced since October 1917, of the export of opium or other narcotic drugs from the territory.

*Netherlands Indies.*—The penalties imposed for offences relating to narcotic drugs other than opium were in 1937 rendered more severe and the quantity of narcotic drugs determining whether a breach of the law should be regarded as a criminal offence and not merely a misdemeanour was reduced from 75 to 10 grammes. A trafficker in heroin or morphine, if the quantity involved exceeds 10 grammes, may accordingly be punished with imprisonment for three years, together with a fine of 10 000 florins maximum. Preventive detention is in all cases possible.

These penalties were introduced under an ordinance issued on December 4th, 1937, which also abolished the registration in Customs offices of narcotic drugs or coca leaves exported and of narcotic drugs imported. Such registration must be effected at the central office of the Opium and Salt Monopoly.

*Iran.*—The Government adopted a programme for the regulation of the cultivation of the poppy. According to this programme, cultivation of the poppy, formerly permitted throughout the country, might only be effected in eighteen provinces. It was prohibited in all other districts, whether previously existing or not. In these districts, other crops, such as cotton, are being encouraged and developed.

As an indication of the effect of the new regulations, it is pointed out that, in the province of Fars, where poppy cultivation is now prohibited and in which 90% of the inhabitants were formerly cultivators, 220 614 kg. of opium were produced in the year 1936/37, representing a purchase price by the Monopoly of 42 284 350 francs.

*Siam.*—On April 20th, 1937, the Harmful Habit-forming Drugs Law (No. 2), B.E. 2479, was promulgated. The new law imposes heavier punishments on illicit traffickers. Breaches of the law may be punished with a fine amounting to four times the value of the drug illicitly manufactured or imported, or a minimum fine of 50 baht (70 Swiss gold francs). The offender may alternatively be imprisoned for two years or both penalties may be imposed at the same time. Under the former Act, the penalty was three times the value of the drug or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

Ministerial Regulations issued by the Ministry of the Interior on May 19th, 1937, under the Indian Hemp Act, B.E. 2477, established forms of permits (a) for the cultivation or possession of Indian-hemp seeds for experimental or medical purposes; (b) for the import of Indian hemp; and (c) for the possession of pipes or other instruments used for smoking Indian hemp forming a fancy collection.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—The Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education completed during 1937 the law relating to opium to be enforced in application of the International Opium Conventions. The Law was promulgated on January 27th, 1938.

*Uruguay.*—A new law establishing a monopoly for the importation of narcotic drugs by the State and introducing more severe repressive measures for combating the illicit traffic was adopted on September 11th, 1937.

The new law establishes a State monopoly for the import of coca leaves, raw and medicinal opium, extracts of opium, morphine, cocaine, hashish and, in general, all substances which in small doses have a narcotic effect. Preparations containing these substances in small proportions are excepted from the provisions of the new law as permitted by the Ministry of Public Health. Only druggists and laboratories authorised by the Ministry of Public Health may acquire from the State the substances covered by the law and pharmacists may only obtain their supplies from these druggists and laboratories.

The possession by unauthorised persons of narcotic drugs covered by the new law will be regarded as an offence, and those committing the offence are liable to imprisonment for periods varying from one to twenty-four years with hard labour.

The law covers participation in acts punishable under its provisions and any association or agreement with a view to the accomplishment of such acts. The minimum penalty for such offences is imprisonment for one year.

The Ministry of Public Health is entrusted with the enforcement of the new law.

The decree providing for the execution of the new law, dated April 27th, 1938, contains rules relating to administrative organisation, the categories of drugs falling under the law, the granting of licences to trade in narcotic drugs, the import and export monopoly, the system of control, the conduct of laboratories and pharmacies and addiction. Article 125 of the decree stipulates that, in cases not covered by the law, the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions shall apply together with those in force prior to the decree which are not in contradiction with the law.



2. *The following countries and territories draw attention to changes made in their laws and regulations supplementing the control already existing :*

**United States of America.**—A Federal Law was enacted by Congress in 1937 placing marihuana (*Cannabis sativa*), in so far as use for other than medicinal or scientific purposes was concerned, in substantially the same class as other contraband narcotic drugs. Previous to this enactment, the Federal Government was powerless to combat the increasing spread of the marihuana traffic except by disseminating information and urging an active enforcement of the laws relating to marihuana by the various States of the Union, all of which had previously enacted legislation of some kind for the control of the drug. The new Federal Law, which became effective on October 1st, 1937, imposes an occupational tax upon all persons who import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, dispense, prescribe, administer or give away marihuana. It further requires the payment of a tax on transfers of marihuana at the rate of \$1 per oz. if the person receiving it is registered, and of \$100 per oz. if the person receiving it is not so registered. It also requires appropriate records to be kept and returns to be made regarding transactions in marihuana. Any persons convicted of violating the provisions of the law may be subject to a fine of not more than \$2 000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both, in the discretion of the court.

Another new Federal Law, approved on August 12th, 1937, provides for an increase in the penalties imposed on offenders against the Narcotic Laws for second, third or subsequent offences. Second offenders may be fined not more than \$5 000 or imprisoned for not more than ten years or both, in the discretion of the court. These penalties are doubled in the case of a third or subsequent offence.

Two new administrative regulations relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs were promulgated. Treasury Decision No. 26 (Narcotics), approved on May 3rd, 1937, provides a form of record to be kept of preparations and remedies containing not more than 2 grains of opium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of morphine,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of heroin, or 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid oz. or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, 1 oz. avoirdupois. Treasury Decision No. 27 (Narcotics), approved on July 19th, 1937, provides that the use of narcotic drugs for aural, nasal, ocular, rectal, urethral or vaginal purposes shall not be regarded as external use and that preparations manufactured or used for such purposes containing more than the amounts of narcotic drugs above mentioned shall not fall within the exception defined in Section 6 of the Harrison Narcotic Law.

Continued progress was made in the adoption by the various States of the uniform Narcotic Drug Act. It was enacted into law in 1937 by ten States, making a total of thirty-nine States which had adopted it on December 31st, 1937.

**Australia.**—The South-Australian Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934, and Regulations made thereunder came into operation on October 1st, 1937, and, in the State of Tasmania, a Proclamation amending the Tasmanian Poisons Act, 1916, and Regulations made under the Act was issued during the year. Under these Acts, the control of the distribution of narcotic drugs in South Australia and Tasmania was brought into line with that existing in the other States of the Commonwealth.

**Barbados.**—The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1936, which consolidated and brought up to date the law relating to the import, export, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs in Barbados, came into force at the beginning of 1937.

**United Kingdom.**—During 1937, the following new regulations were made and came into operation : The Raw Opium, etc., Regulations of 1937 (S. R. & O. 1937, No. 559) and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937 (S. R. & O. 1937, No. 560).

These regulations consolidated existing regulations on the subject and did not make any alteration in the law.

**Bulgaria.**—Instructions were issued to district medical officers by the General Directorate of Public Health under Ordinance No. 1282 of January 27th, 1937, to register addicts who should be subject to permanent supervision and to classify the information regarding them. The Ordinance contains detailed provisions requiring the co-operation of local health authorities, medical practitioners and the proprietors or managers of pharmacies and druggists' establishments.

Ordinance No. 492, of May 4th, 1937, draws the attention of the administrative and health authorities to the laws and regulations under which the sowing, cultivation or introduction into the country of Indian hemp is prohibited and under which the cultivation of the opium poppy, the production of opium and the trade in that substance are subject to control or licence.

Producers of opium must present annually to the authorities, on June 30th at latest, a declaration giving the quantity of opium remaining from the previous harvest, the area sown with poppy during the current year and the quantity of opium obtained. Producers may not sell their opium except to persons holding a licence to purchase it delivered by the General Directorate of Public Health. Only persons who have obtained from the General Directorate of Public Health a licence to trade in opium or to export it may effect purchases with a view to internal commerce or export.

*Canada.*—During 1937, the Pharmacy Act of the Province of British Columbia was amended to require prescriptions from a physician for preparations with a substantial codeine content, while, in Ontario, provincial legislation required for the first time a medical prescription for codeine itself and for preparations with a substantial codeine content.

*China.*—Article III of the "Provisional Rules for the Establishment of Licensed Opium-hongs and Retailers", under which permits and certificates are prepared by the Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau and issued through the local Governmental opium suppression offices, was amended with a view to creating two new classes of retail shops to meet the need of opium-smokers in the interior and in remote towns and villages. Permits and certificates can, under the new regulations, be issued to these establishments for comparatively small fees payable in instalments. The object of the amendment was to reach smokers who had, so far, failed to register their names and to afford them an opportunity of making use of legitimate supplies instead of depending on the illicit traffic.

A circular order was issued on February 19th, 1937, by the Director-General for Opium Suppression putting into effect "measures governing the making and retailing of opium paraphernalia". Since that date, the sales of accessories for smoking have been subject to control.

*Curaçao.*—An Ordinance of January 18th, 1937, amending the previous Ordinance of July 30th, 1929, renders any captain, charterer or owner of a ship or aircraft, on board which are found any drugs introduced in breach of the provisions relating to them, liable to a fine, unless it can be shown that reasonable preventive measures have been taken.

*Straits Settlements.*—The Deleterious Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 190 of the Revised Edition) was amended by Ordinance No. 30, of 1937, in order to remove unnecessary restrictions on dealings in dried poppy capsules which, up to that time, had been entirely prohibited. The capsules, deprived of latex and containing only a negligible quantity of morphine, are employed by Indians for the preparation of an infusion for use as a beverage.

*Fiji.*—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, which came into force under Proclamation No. 24, of 1937, as from January 1st, 1938, gave legislative effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1931, amending and consolidating existing laws.

*France.*—A draft law bringing French legislation into harmony with the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic of 1936 was prepared by the Departments concerned for submission to the Chamber. The draft law increases the penalties which may be imposed for offences in connection with dangerous drugs.

A volume entitled *French Legislation on Poisonous Substances*, by Bosviel, E. Dufau, Ph. Razet and L. G. Toraude, was published at the end of 1936. Several chapters of the volume are devoted to the legislative and administrative measures relating to narcotic drugs.

*Greece.*—On September 15th, 1937, a decree was issued under which doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons, in writing prescriptions containing narcotic drugs, must use slips bearing a serial number and the stamp of the local public health authority. There are two slips for each prescription, one of which is given to the patient while the other remains with the doctor. Each slip contains full particulars of the prescription issued.

*British Guiana.*—A series of ordinances, regulations, orders and proclamations promulgated between May 1st, 1937, and December 17th, 1937, were issued to give effect to the Limitation Convention of 1931 and generally to bring local legislation relating to opium and other dangerous drugs up to date, more particularly in respect of the regulations governing imports and exports. Special attention is drawn to the fact that, under local legislation, datura and its derivatives are no longer classified as dangerous drugs.<sup>1</sup>

The Ministry of the Interior also issued a circular enumerating the registered manufactured drugs (specialities) whose sale in pharmacies was authorised.

*Hungary.*—A regulation issued during 1937 requests municipalities to ensure that the managements in control of health establishments within their territories should strictly observe the regulations concerning the compulsory registration of addicts.

*India.*—Amendments were made in the law by the Government of India with a view to bringing existing legislature relating to opium and other dangerous drugs into accord with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. These amendments corrected the phraseology of the Acts in force in accordance with the constitutional changes introduced,

<sup>1</sup> Datura (British Guiana), preparation of Indian hemp resin, was included in the *Revised List of Drugs, Preparations and Proprietary Medicines*, distributed to Governments under cover of Circular Letter No. 184, 1937, XI, of November 4th, 1937. As a result of correspondence between the Secretary-General of the League and the British Foreign Office, this entry has been deleted from the list. The British Foreign Office states that datura and its derivatives have never been confused in British Guiana with Indian hemp or regarded as a preparation of the resins of Indian hemp.

effected the necessary modifications in the relevant Provincial Excise or Abkari Acts, in the Central Opium Rules of 1934, in the Central Manufactured Drugs Rules of 1934, in the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transshipment) Rules of 1933 and the Central Charas (Import by Land) Rules of 1935.

The following regulations were cancelled as a result of the Government of India Act, 1935 : the Berar Opium Rules, 1934 ; the Berar Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1934 ; the Berar Dangerous Drugs (Import and Export) Rules, 1934 ; and the Berar Charas (Import by Land) Rules, 1936.

The Central Government entrusted to the Governments of Bombay, Orissa, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Bihar all powers and duties under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, with respect to the import into those provinces from, and export from those provinces into, certain Indian States of dangerous drugs other than prepared opium. It further entrusted to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar all powers and duties under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 in respect of the import of opium other than prepared opium, ganja and bhang into a certain area of the Central Provinces and Berar from certain Indian States.

By Notification No. 18, dated November 20th, 1937, the following tracts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were fixed within which poppy was to be cultivated on account of the Government during the year ending September 30th, 1938 : Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Gonda.

A number of measures were taken by Provincial Governments during the year.

In Bengal, a rule was promulgated withdrawing restrictions on the possession, transport, sale, import and export (inter-provincial) of poppy capsules which had been lanced and dried or from which juice had been extracted. In the United Provinces, the transport of charas and opium in small quantities for personal or private consumption from Delhi and the Punjab by individual visitors, previously prohibited by the Government, was permitted. In Orissa, the Orissa Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1937, and the Orissa Manufactured Drugs Rules, 1937, were substituted for the regulations previously in force, and the Orissa Dangerous Drugs (Import and Export) Rules were made under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930. Rules were also issued for the manufacture and sale of opium mixture, and certain powers were vested in various officers of the Excise, Police and Customs Department under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930. In Assam, orders were given to the effect that no new opium passes should be issued pending further instructions, and steps were taken to give effect to the 10% reduction of rations of persons under 50 years of age in the plains districts who had obtained their passes prior to April 1st, 1928.

Another Government opium factory was started at Neemuch in 1934 for the manufacture of biscuit opium for supply to the Central India and Rajputana States. The manufacture of biscuit opium was later discontinued, but it was decided to manufacture ball opium for supply to those States. The operations of the new factory do not involve an increase in the quantities of opium prepared for consumption in India, but the diversion of some of the Indian State demands from Indian State sources to sources which are under Government control.

In addition to the usual annual Government publications, a pamphlet was issued in 1937 by the Bengal Government entitled *Instructions for the Guidance of Posts, Telegraphic Department Officers and Railway and Steamer Services Empowered under Section 15 of the Opium Act, 1878 (as modified in its Application to Bengal)*.

*Ireland.*—The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934, which became law on February 2nd, 1934, was brought into operation on April 1st, 1937, by the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1934 (Commencement), Order of March 5th, 1937. Under this Act and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, all existing laws relating to dangerous drugs were repealed and a new code of laws in conformity with the international Conventions was introduced. The new law involved no modifications in existing arrangements or in the conditions under which licences were issued by the authorities.

*Johore.*—Enactment III was amended by Enactment XIII, of 1937, with a view to increasing the penalty for certain offences from \$100 to \$500.

*Kedah.*—The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment No. 21/55, gazetted on March 6th, 1937, brought the legislation of Kedah into line with the requirements of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

*Mexico.*—Circulars were issued during the year containing instructions relating to the supply of special prescription blocks in the dispensing of narcotic drugs and their use by doctors, dentists, pharmacists and veterinary surgeons ; regulating the amount and frequency of doses of narcotic drugs to be administered, and requesting copies of judgments given in narcotic drugs cases by the courts for the information of the League of Nations.

*Montserrat.*—The Dangerous Drugs (General Legislature Competency) Ordinance No. 5, of 1937, empowers the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands to pass laws with respect to dangerous drugs. Leeward Islands Act No. 23, of 1937, regulates the import, export, production, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs and substances, and provides for the control of the external trade in those drugs. The Act repeals the Montserrat Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of 1927.

*Nigeria.*—Regulations No. 11, of 1937, and Order-in-Council No. 33, of 1937, amended the application of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance No. 12, of 1935, introducing clauses providing for a strict control over the importation, exportation and transit of dangerous drugs.

*Nyasaland.*—The Dangerous Drugs Regulations published on September 30th, 1937, prescribed the forms and certificates to be used for the importation of narcotic drugs.

*Perlis.*—Enactment No. 2, of 1348 (Deleterious Drugs) was amplified and amended in 1937 by the passing of Enactment No. 8, of 1356, which brought the law in Perlis relating to dangerous drugs into conformity with that of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States.

*Poland.*—The Government, on January 15th, 1937, withdrew an authorisation to trade in a drug containing tropococaine, going under the name of "Spécifique Lancelot". On the same date, a circular letter was issued by the authorities concerning the supervision of transactions relating to codeine by wholesale dealers.

On February 25th, 1937, instructions were issued by the Ministry of Finance as to the disposal of narcotic drugs seized in cases involving a breach of the fiscal laws.

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*—The Dangerous Drugs (General Legislature Competency) Ordinance, 1937, being No. 4 of 1937, empowers the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands to pass laws in respect of dangerous drugs.

*St. Lucia.*—An ordinance was promulgated during the year giving the Governor in Council power to exclude certain preparations under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

*St. Vincent.*—A new ordinance was enacted on December 15th, 1937, consolidating existing legislation in order more effectively to implement the international opium Conventions.

*Seychelles.*—Ordinance No. 26, of 1935, promulgated in 1937, regulates the import, export, manufacture, distribution, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs.

*Virgin Islands.*—The Dangerous Drugs Act, No. 23, of 1937, was applied in the Virgin Islands.

3. *Reports from the following countries indicate that regulations were adopted in 1937 to modify the list of drugs under control in accordance with the provisions of the Opium Conventions or recommendations of the Advisory Committee or to amend the definition of habit-forming drugs :*

Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British North Borneo, Gold Coast, Federated Malay States, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong-Kong, Latvia, Nigeria, New Hebrides, Palestine, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra-Leone, British Somaliland, Sweden, Swaziland.

4. *The following countries reported that drafts of new laws were in course of preparation and would shortly be applied :*

*Iraq.*—A new law relating to dangerous drugs, to amend existing legislation in accordance with the 1931 Convention, was approved by the Parliament of Iraq in April 1938 and its publication is expected shortly.

*Switzerland.*—The revision of the Federal Law relating to narcotic drugs of October 2nd, 1924, had not, in 1937, been completed. The draft in preparation is being reconsidered with a view to adapting its penal provisions to the Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic.

## II. Administration.

The following countries convey new information or draw attention to changes in their administrative arrangements :

*Afghanistan.*—The import of dangerous drugs is under regulation by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Commerce deals with the export of raw opium and the Department of Agriculture controls the cultivation of the poppy.

*China.*—Following the ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs of 1936, and pending further arrangements, the Chinese Government has arranged for the Central Commission for Opium Suppression to execute the duties assigned to the Central Office under Article 11 of that Convention.<sup>1</sup>

The Central Commission for Opium Suppression in November 1937 found it necessary to withdraw from Nanking. It went first to Hankow and then to Changsha.

In March 1937, the Chinese Government decided to establish in the provinces permanent resident commissioners instead of appointing, as hitherto, special commissioners every year merely for the purpose of detecting and uprooting poppy plants. The resident commissioners were empowered to deal with the problem of opium suppression as a whole, serving virtually as permanent representatives of the Central Commission for Opium Suppression. Fourteen such commissioners were appointed to the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Szechuan, Shensi, Kansu, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Chekiang.

During 1937, thirty candidates selected by the Government department in charge of Civil Service examinations were trained as statisticians and clerks to assist the resident commissioners in their duties, more particularly in the collection of the statistics required by the League of Nations.

The Director-General for Opium Suppression ordered a Committee to be appointed of the resident commissioners, chiefs of the Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau and other Government officers to discuss the desirability of inaugurating a system by which the Government might be better able to control the supply and distribution of opium. Prior to the appointment of this Committee, divergent opinions had been expressed concerning the institution of a system of monopoly for prepared opium such as had been established in other opium-smoking countries. These opinions are set forth in detail in the report. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Director-General and before it was able to give its opinion on the question referred to it, a Commission was sent to investigate actual conditions in Hong-Kong, Macao, the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands Indies. This Commission, after making a thorough investigation at Singapore and Batavia, returned to Nanking in September. Owing to war conditions, however, the matter has had to be kept in abeyance.

The Chinese Government, in discussing the more important difficulties experienced by the administration in the application of the Opium Conventions, lays special stress on the foreign naturalisation of Chinese citizens as a device whereby illicit traffickers attempt to place themselves under foreign protection for the purpose of their illegal operations and the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs in the Japanese concession in Hankow. The report contains a brief history of the events which occurred at Hankow in connection with the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs during the period May 1935 to August 1937. Reference is made to successive reports submitted by the Mayor of Hankow in May 1935 and January 1936, to the steps taken by the Chinese authorities to prevent narcotic drugs from being smuggled out of the Japanese concession, and to the discoveries made by the Chinese authorities in August 1937 when the Japanese consulate general withdrew and Hankow was evacuated by Japanese subjects.

*Cuba.*—The application of the international opium agreements is supervised by the Directorate of Public Health. The Directorate has a special narcotics department. Other services supply this department with all necessary information relating to narcotic questions.

*Mexico.*—The Department of Public Health, with a view to co-ordinating and intensifying measures for the repression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, appealed in 1936 for the co-operation of the other administrative and judicial bodies directly interested in these problems. Various departmental meetings were held and certain decisions were taken.

The President of the Republic, as a consequence of these meetings, promulgated a decree under which an auxiliary National Committee of the Department of Public Health was created. This Committee, which consists of representatives of the Secretariats of the principal State Departments, was instructed to study all problems relating to the illicit traffic and illicit consumption of narcotic drugs, of the legislation governing these matters and of the results of the application of the laws in force. The Committee was to take any decisions considered appropriate as a result of their studies and to propose any modifications which are deemed desirable.<sup>2</sup>

*The Commonwealth of the Philippines.*—An important change was made during 1937 in the administrative arrangements relating to the execution of the international opium Conventions, particularly for the collection of the data required in accordance with the forms of report prescribed to be furnished to the Permanent Central Board. The President of the Philippines, by Executive Order No. 107, designated the Commissioner of Health and Welfare to deal with this matter. The Commissioner has also been instructed to report particulars of individual cases of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to furnish the general annual report on the traffic in narcotic drugs. All such reports will henceforth be made to the President of the Philippines for transmission to the State Department at Washington.

<sup>1</sup> The difficulties encountered by the Chinese authorities in combating the abuse of narcotic drugs, more particularly as arising from the activities of foreign nationals in China, are dealt with at length in the section of the report on the illicit traffic. The situation as it existed in the portions of China under Japanese control during 1937 was discussed by the Advisory Committee at its last session in the course of its general survey on the situation in the Far East.

<sup>2</sup> This information was contained in the report of Mexico for 1936, which reached the Secretariat too late for inclusion in the analytical study of the reports for 1936.

*Northern Rhodesia.*—The Director of Medical Services, as from December 1st, 1937, was appointed as the authority responsible for signing export and import authorisations.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—Control over the production and consumption of narcotic drugs is exercised throughout the country by the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education and in the various districts by district medical officers acting as officers of health. The new law relating to opium will enable complete control to be exercised over the circulation of narcotic drugs with results which will become apparent in the near future.

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*—The Trust "Raznoexporte", on January 1st, 1937, transferred its duties as the department in control of the Opium State Monopoly to the Trust dealing with medicinal plants, acting under the authority of the People's Commissariat of Public Health.

*Venezuela.*—The Health Authorities in Venezuela are contemplating the possibility of resorting officially to the agents and staff of other civilian departments with a view to extending and intensifying the control exercised over the trade in narcotic drugs.

*The following Governments give specific information in regard to addiction :*

### EUROPE

*Germany.*—No new details are available in regard to addiction in Germany, but, in the opinion of experts, the considerable decrease in the consumption of narcotic drugs in the country runs parallel with the decrease in the number of addicts. Criminals suffering from drug addiction are subject to compulsory disintoxication and remain subject to supervision after release.

*Belgium.*—There were 123 addicts in 1937 as reported by the official inspectors of pharmacies. There are no special establishments in Belgium for the treatment of addicts but offenders may be interned in special wards attached to the penitentiaries. Among the addicts were twenty-seven doctors, six pharmacists and one dentist.

*United Kingdom.*—The number of persons known to the Central Office during 1937 as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 620, of whom 300 were men and 320 women. Of this total 132 were members of the medical profession. Of the addicts, 72% were addicted to morphine, 17% to diacetylmorphine and 8½% to cocaine. Cases of illicit opium-smoking occur among Chinese nationals temporarily resident in the United Kingdom. There were six prosecutions during the year for offences connected with opium-smoking.

*Denmark.*—So far as the Public Health Service is aware, there is no appreciable addiction in Denmark.

*Free City of Danzig.*—There was only one addict registered in the Free City of Danzig. The drug of addiction was morphine.

*France.*—Seizures effected in 1937 pointed to a slight increase in addiction to heroin. The illicit market for cocaine, extremely limited as to its supplies, did not appear to be capable of extension. The use of hashish was limited to a small number of oriental workers. Generally speaking, there was no indication of any development of addiction.

*Greece.*—In 1937, 260 addicts were detained in rural prisons. The addicts rapidly recovered their capacity for work on being deprived of their drug of addiction. Of 260 addicts imprisoned, 178 were released. The drugs of addiction in order of importance were Indian hemp, heroin, cocaine and morphine.

*Hungary.*—The situation in Hungary in regard to addiction remains unchanged. The Hungarian Ministry of the Interior issued in 1937 a notification inviting municipalities to ensure that the directors of health establishments within their districts should strictly observe the regulations relating to the compulsory registration of addicts.

*Ireland.*—There was no evidence during 1937 of addiction in Ireland.

*Netherlands.*—The register of addicts maintained by the Public Health Service shows twenty-seven. Further information, however, points to a larger number of addicts in the country.

*Poland.*—The registration of addicts, started in 1935, was continued, and thirty-one persons were registered during the year. Twenty-eight of these persons were addicted to morphine.

<sup>1</sup> In view of the varying conditions existing in regard to addiction in the different regions of the world, the information reproduced in this section is arranged according to continents.

*Roumania.*—Addiction in Roumania is stated to be rare. Addicts are under permanent supervision. Persons breaking the law are prosecuted and punished in conformity with the regulations in force.

*Switzerland.*—There was no evidence during 1937 of any increase of addiction in Switzerland.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—The Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education took steps to combat increasing addiction in Czecho-Slovakia, particularly by increasing money grants to the Central Office entrusted with the campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has undoubtedly increased in Czecho-Slovakia during recent years owing chiefly to immigration into the country. The attention of the authorities was especially directed to supervision of night clubs and similar establishments and of public pharmacies, where frequent irregularities were observed, particularly in the filling of medical prescriptions.

*Turkey.*—There was no appreciable change in the situation during 1937. One hundred and twelve addicts were treated in hospitals, seventy-five of whom were addicts to heroin. There were twenty-two addicts to hashish. The police arrested and brought to justice 227 addicts, of whom 140 were addicts to hashish and seventy-six to heroin.

## AMERICA

### *North America :*

*United States of America.*—Chinese residents in the United States continued to smoke heroin pills, but only a few large seizures were made. Addiction to marihuana continued to constitute a serious problem. Marihuana was seized in thirty-seven of the forty-eight States within the continental limits of the United States and in the territory of Hawaii.

On June 30th, 1937, there were 19 692 persons confined in institutions for convictions in respect of Federal offences and of this total 2 055 were serving sentences imposed for breaches of the Federal Narcotic Drugs Laws. There were, on the same date, 830 convicted narcotic drug law offenders (males) in confinement at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, undergoing treatment, all these persons having been transferred to the hospital from Federal penitentiaries. Of a total of 524 female prisoners, 269 narcotic drug law violators were confined in the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.

There was comparatively little opium-smoking in the United States among the national population, but the habit continued to be prevalent among the alien population, especially the Chinese. There were, during the year, forty-two cases of breaches of the law relating to the manufacture of smoking opium as compared with ten cases in 1936, exclusive of offences relating to possession or sale. During the year, 344 kg. 205 gr. of smoking opium were seized and confiscated.

*Canada.*—Addiction to codeine was still prevalent in Canada in 1937, but considerable progress was achieved in internal control by means of further amendments to provincial legislation. There are now four provinces in Canada which require signed prescriptions from a doctor for straight codeine. Two of these provinces also require signed prescriptions for certain preparations containing codeine.

Cases continue to be encountered in which the habit of hypodermically injecting smoking-opium was found, particularly among Occidentals on the Pacific Coast and to some slight extent in Toronto, Ontario. During the summer of 1937, heroin made its first appearance in Vancouver.

Opium-smoking greatly decreased among the alien population owing to the heavy cost of illicit opium, economic conditions which made it impossible for addicts to pay the prices asked and the heavy sentences attaching to the offence.

### *Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :*

#### *French :*

*St. Pierre and Miquelon.*—No opium-smoking was noted in the colony during the year 1937.

### *Central America :*

*Cuba.*—Addiction decreases to a considerable extent from year to year in Cuba. The most frequent drug of addiction is marihuana. Most addicts belong to the lower classes of the population. During 1937, 6 kg. 708 gr. of marihuana cigars and 6 kg. 762 gr. of the marihuana herb were confiscated.

The habit of opium-smoking has diminished considerably amongst the Chinese population. The habit is unknown among the native population and foreign colonies. During the year, 1 kg. 629 gr. of raw opium were seized.

*Guatemala.*—Apart from certain isolated cases, there is no addiction in Guatemala. Addicts are placed under the control of the General Directorate of Public Health and subjected to treatment.

*Haiti.*—Addiction is non-existent in Haiti.

*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :*

*British :*

*Windward Islands : Grenada.*—There was no evidence of any form of addiction in Grenada.

*Leeward Islands.*—No case of addiction in any form came to light in Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, or the Virgin Islands. There was no change in the situation in St. Kitts-Nevis.

*Jamaica.*—There is no addiction to manufactured drugs in Jamaica. Prepared opium and Indian hemp in the form of ganja are, however, illicitly consumed in the island. The addicts to prepared opium are mostly Chinese, while the addicts to ganja are East Indians and natives of the labouring classes. Arrests for the illicit smoking of opium average from ten to twelve cases annually. There were, however, forty-seven arrests and thirty-five convictions in 1937.

There is no addiction to opium-smoking amongst the natives of the colony, but there are a few smokers belonging to the Chinese community. Four inveterate opium-smokers are under police supervision.

Prepared opium is smuggled into the island by Chinese and the crews of ships and has even been found in the post.

*Bermuda.*—There is one known addict in Bermuda.

*French :*

*Martinique.*—No evidence came to light during 1937 of the illicit use of opium for smoking in Martinique either among the natives or foreigners.

*Dutch :*

*Curaçao.*—Addiction is confined to a few Chinese, who smoke opium illicitly acquired.

*South America :*

*Chile.*—Addiction in Chile is confined to the use of morphine and cocaine, which is fairly widespread. Opium is smoked exclusively by a small number of Orientals.

*Colombia.*—Evidence goes to show that there was no increase of addiction in Colombia during 1937.

Among the provisions of Law No. 116, of November 24th, 1937, was a stipulation that addicts not interned in private sanatoria by their families must be interned by public authority. The Government, with a view to isolating these persons, was authorised to establish a sanatorium situated in a spot remote from any town or locality.

*Uruguay.*—Offences against the new law establishing a State Monopoly for the import and distribution of narcotic drugs (see above, "I. Laws and Regulations") involve the exclusion from their profession of any doctor or pharmacist found guilty and the internment of the addicts convicted.

*Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :*

*British :*

*Falkland Islands.*—There are no drug addicts in the colony and opium-smoking is unknown.

*British Guiana.*—The approximate number of addicts known to the Central Office of the colony at the end of 1937 was forty-three; none were members of the medical and allied professions. The drug of addiction was morphine in the form of tincture of opium or liquid morphine hydrochloride. No case of opium-smoking was detected during the year.

*Dutch :*

*Surinam.*—Addiction to opium-smoking in Surinam is restricted to a few persons coming from abroad, mostly Chinese. In 1937, nine persons were convicted for breaches of the regulations relating to opium-smoking.



## ASIA

*Afghanistan*.—Addicts unable to discontinue the opium habit immediately are entitled to receive from the Health Commission for a short period printed permits with which they can obtain supplies up to the end of a fixed period. Such addicts are required to consult doctors appointed by the Ministry of Health, who, in case of need, may place them in various establishments for treatment. Addiction in Afghanistan is, however, extremely rare.

*Burma*.—No new developments regarding addiction were noted in Burma during 1937.

*China*.—No definite information as to new developments was obtainable in 1937 except in the territories occupied by the Japanese where, according to foreign observers, the traffic in opium and narcotic drugs revived and addiction increased. It was to be inferred, however, that addiction among the Chinese was on the increase in 1937 as compared with the previous year owing to the activities of the Japanese manufacturing and distributing centres in North and Central China in making and peddling their products throughout the country. The Chinese Government states that addiction to manufactured drugs such as morphine and heroin in various forms has come to constitute by far the greatest menace to the country. It further concludes that addicts resort increasingly to drugs of addiction which may be consumed in the simplest possible manner and call for the least paraphernalia. In accordance with this tendency, opium-smoking may be expected to be replaced, to an increasing extent, by manufactured drugs, which may be sniffed, smoked in cigarettes or swallowed.

Under the "Regulations on the Enforcement of Opium and Narcotic Suppression", of August 1936, no new addicts might, in 1937, be lawfully admitted to the registers. A large number of addicts, however, either ignorant of the law or hoping to get illicit supplies, failed to give in their names. To meet this situation, the period for registration had to be lengthened. Precautions had also to be taken to prevent registered smokers from making false statements with regard to the quantities of opium which they required and to prevent the opium-hongs and retailers selling opium without reference to the permits of the smokers or making false entries in their books. The number of registered smokers in 1937 amounted to a total of 4 160 285, an increase of 532 123 over the preceding year. This increase did not represent any new development of addiction in the country, but was due to the addition of registered smokers from Kwangtung, Kwangsi and the special administration of Wei-hai-wei not included in the figures of the previous year and to the addition of smokers who had failed to register previously.

The provincial Commission for Opium Suppression of Hunan submitted, in May 1937, a scheme for encouraging family guilds and local gentry to establish special quarters for the treatment of addicts. This scheme was approved in June 1937 by the Central Commission for Opium Suppression and the necessary orders were issued to all the provinces and municipalities.

The Chinese Government, though its policy has always been to encourage addicts to take hospital treatment, found it necessary, in 1937, to encourage addicts at the same time to take treatment at home.

The Chinese Government continued its efforts during 1937 to awaken public opinion to the importance of the campaign against the abuse of opium and other narcotic drugs. These efforts culminated, as in previous years, in the celebration of the National Day for Opium Suppression on June 3rd. A special pictorial contest was organised among the newspapers of the country with an award of \$1 000, and, on the national day, a large number of these pictures were published.

*India*.—An enquiry into drug addiction is still being carried on under the supervision of Brevet-Colonel R. N. Chopra. The chief object of the enquiry is to investigate the prevalence of addiction and the effects produced by various drugs.

*Iraq*.—The illicit smoking of opium is gradually being suppressed following the closure of all opium-smoking dens and the cessation, in August 1935, of the sale by the Government of prepared opium for smoking. The police and Medical Service estimate at about 500 persons the number of addicts to opium and at 300 persons the number of addicts to hashish. Most of the addicts are foreigners temporarily resident in Iraq. There are no known addicts to medical drugs in Iraq.

*Iran*.—In February 1938, an imperial order was issued to the effect that, in the provinces on the borders of the Caspian Sea, attempts should be made to cure opium addicts within a period of nine months. Under this order, special permits were to be issued containing the names of the addicts and the quantity of opium which they consumed. Opium was to be sold only to persons in possession of these permits, and the amount issued to them was to be decreased by one-ninth of the quantity per month. At the end of the nine-monthly period, the sale of opium was to be altogether prohibited in these provinces.

To facilitate withdrawal, special pills, made up of dionine, extract of quinine, extract of valerian and sulphate of sparatine, have been placed at the disposal of addicts. These measures have given satisfactory results and will be applied to other regions.

*Siam.*—Morphine injection as a substitute for opium-smoking is still favoured by the poorer Chinese addicts.

*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:*

*British:*

*British North Borneo.*—Some 500 grammes of heroin pills were seized during 1937, marking the first appearance of heroin pills in British North Borneo.

*Sarawak.*—There were no new developments regarding addiction in Sarawak.

*Ceylon.*—No new developments regarding addiction were noted during 1937, except for reports of the consumption of legiums (medical preparations) containing ganja and opium. The illicit distribution of ganja and opium continued.

*Cyprus.*—There were no new developments regarding addiction in 1937. Drug addiction is confined to the richer class of citizens and no great increase was noted or reported.

*Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.*—No new developments were noted during the year regarding addiction.

*Hong-Kong.*—The campaign against addiction to heroin pills was prosecuted with vigour during the year. Over 3 500 flats or floors were visited, and important dealers were arrested and convicted. In 405 cases, 3 936 230 heroin pills were seized, the majority being discovered in pill factories. There were eight important seizures of diacetylmorphine during the year, seized under conditions which pointed to Tientsin as the source of supply.

*United States:*

*Philippines.*—The percentage of the national population indulging in the habit of opium-smoking and drug addiction does not at present give rise to alarm. The habit of opium-smoking, however, is frequent among the alien population, particularly the Chinese, and the authorities are anxious that the Filipinos should not be initiated into the abuse of opium and its derivatives.

Over 67 kg. of prepared opium and over 8 kg. of morphine were confiscated during the year.

An organised abuse of prescriptions was brought to the notice of the authorities and pharmacists have been warned to exercise greater care in dispensing prescriptions containing prohibited drugs. Forty-seven doctors were required to appear before the Board of Medical Examiners during the year on the suspicion that they were catering for drug addicts. Forty-six of these doctors were advised to use drugs without addiction liability whenever possible.

There was, in 1937, no specific body or Government service undertaking the work of determining the causes and effects of a study of the treatment of addiction. The creation of a scientific body to undertake that work and to study the possible replacement of habit-forming drugs by others without addiction liability was under consideration.

*French:*

*French India.*—No case of addiction of any real importance was noted in French India in 1937.

*Indo-China.*—No evidence of addiction to manufactured drugs came to light in 1937.

*Dutch:*

*Netherlands Indies.*—The number of addicts who receive illicitly prepared opium and manufactured drugs is unknown. The manufactured drugs of addiction are chiefly, morphine and heroin. Among the morphine and heroin addicts there is a large number of former smokers who have replaced the opium-pipe by the syringe. The number of addicts who obtain supplies in the illicit traffic according to an enquiry made among doctors is very limited. The figures obtained by these enquiries, however, are not in accordance with the observed facts relating to the illicit traffic and it must be concluded that, in general, illicit addiction escapes the observation of the medical profession. The illicit traffic in heroin continued to increase during 1937. Quantities seized were mostly small and were found in the possession of addicts or retail pedlars. An increase was also noted in the number of addicts to heroin who received treatment during the year.

*Portuguese:*

*Timor.*—Addicts in the Chinese colony are becoming more rare, owing to measures applied by the Customs and administrative authorities and to the prohibition against the exploitation of establishments for the illicit use of opium and other narcotic drugs. It may be said that addiction has entirely disappeared from the colony.

## Mandated Territories :

### British :

*Palestine*.—Addiction is not a serious problem in Palestine. Very little opium is purchased in the country and there is no indication of any illegal local trading in white drugs. The addicts to hashish are few in number.

### French :

*Syria and Lebanon*.—There was no evidence of any increase in addiction. Strict measures were taken to detect smokers of hashish and proprietors of hashish-dens. There was no evidence of any addiction to prepared opium within the territory.

## AFRICA

*Egypt*.—Tables contained in the report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau show a total increase in Egypt of 1 883 addicts as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of 706 addicts in the cities and an increase of 2 589 in the provinces. Two districts in proximity to the Suez Canal and the Palestine frontier were the worst infected.

The total number of addicts to heroin in 1936 and 1937 was 2 231 and 2 602 respectively ; the total number of addicts to opium in 1936 and 1937 was 3 148 and 4 271 respectively ; the total number of addicts to hashish in 1936 and 1937 was 6 075 and 6 524 respectively : the percentage of addicts to population in 1936 and 1937 was 0.082 and 0.096 respectively.

*Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*.—There is no evidence of addiction on any scale to opium or white drugs. Addiction in a mild form to hashish-smoking is a minor problem in the southern part of the Sudan and to a much smaller extent in the northern districts.

## Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :

### British :

*Gold Coast*.—No addicts are known to exist on the Gold Coast.

*Gambia*.—No addicts are known to exist in Gambia.

*Kenya*.—There were no new developments regarding addiction, except that the growing tendency of the Nandi and Lumba tribes to smoke *Cannabis indica* declined. No prepared opium was confiscated during the year.

*Mauritius*.—Addiction to opium-smoking is confined to the town of Port Louis and the addicts are mostly older members of the Chinese community.

Canja is smoked on a very small scale by the older members of the indigenous population. There is no evidence that other narcotic drugs are used.

*Nyasaland*.—There is no opium-smoking in Nyasaland and, so far as is known, the Indian-hemp plant, which grows wild in the country, is not used for addiction purposes.

*Seychelles*.—There are a few opium-smokers belonging to the Chinese community, four of them being recognised opium-smokers of long standing, who are allowed to purchase from 2 to 4 grammes of concentrated liquid opium twice a week from the Government pharmacy.

*Sierra Leone*.—There were no new developments regarding addiction in Sierra Leone during 1937. The only dangerous drug known to be used in the country other than legally is diamba, cultivated and harvested illicitly by farmers for traffickers who dispose of it mainly to fishermen. There were forty-seven convictions for offences in connection with diamba in 1937, as compared with forty in 1936 and sixty in 1935.

*Somaliland*.—So far as is known, neither natives nor foreigners in Somaliland are addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. There are no opium-smokers either among the national or alien population.

*Swaziland*.—Addiction is non-existent in Swaziland, except that natives make slight use of Indian hemp, which grows wild in the country.

*Zanzibar*.—Two serious cases of illegal possession of bhang came before the courts during the year. In one case, 11 kg. 363 gr. of bhang were confiscated and, in the other case, 454.5 grammes. Otherwise, only small quantities of bhang or opium were smuggled for personal use. There were six prosecutions for unlawful possession of opium, three prosecutions for the unlawful possession of opium and bhang and eighteen prosecutions for unlawful possession of bhang.

*French :*

*French Equatorial Africa.*—No case was noted during 1937 of any breach of the regulations relating to opium-smoking.

*French Somaliland.*—Addiction is unknown among the native population and there was no case of any breach of the regulations in 1937.

*Madagascar.*—Thirty persons were prosecuted and nineteen convicted in 1937 in connection with the illicit use of prepared opium. There were thirty-one prosecutions and thirty-one convictions in connection with the illicit use of Indian hemp.

*French Morocco.*—Addiction to Indian hemp, as shown by breaches of the regulations, decreased during 1937.

*Tunis.*—Addiction to heroin was, in 1937, still on the increase. Addiction to cocaine was diminishing in favour of addiction to heroin, while chira had become extremely rare on the illicit market. The consumption of Indian hemp in the form of takrouri in 1937 increased to 6 387 kg. as compared with 5 079 kg. in 1935 and 5 587 kg. in 1936. Addiction to prepared opium in Tunis is negligible.

*Mandated Territories :*

*French :*

*French Cameroons.*—The smoking of prepared opium is unknown in the French Cameroons either among the native or foreign population.

*French Togoland.*—The use of opium for smoking is unknown in the territory.

OCEANIA

*Australia.*—There were no new developments regarding addiction to manufactured drugs in Australia. The practice of opium-smoking is prevalent among alien members of the community, particularly the Chinese.

*New Zealand.*—It is estimated that the total number of drug addicts, excluding opium-smokers, in New Zealand does not exceed twenty-eight.

Fourteen persons were prosecuted during the year for being found in illegal possession of prepared opium and fifty-nine persons for being unlawfully on premises used for opium-smoking. There were ninety-three prosecutions altogether for offences connected with the possession or consumption of prepared opium.

*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :*

*British :*

*Fiji Islands.*—Addiction to opium-smoking, which occurs only amongst the lower class of the Chinese population, is steadily decreasing.

*British Solomon Islands.*—There are no addicts among the European residents nor among the indigenous population, while, among the Asiatics, there is little or no addiction at present. No case of opium-smoking was detected during the year.

*French :*

*French Establishments in Oceania.*—Addiction to opium exists only among the older Chinese inhabitants. Six offenders were brought before the courts in 1937.

*New Caledonia and Dependencies (French).*—Addiction is rare except among the Asiatic population. Addiction to opium-smoking is confined to the Indo-Chinese inhabitants, but the number of offences is very small.

*Anglo-French Condominium :*

*New Hebrides.*—Four Tonkinese indentured labourers were detected in the act of smoking opium.

*Mandated Territories :*

*Australian :*

*New Guinea.*—A small number of the Chinese population occasionally obtain small supplies of opium. There was one prosecution for being in possession of opium during the year, the offender being a Chinese resident. There is no indication that the national population has acquired the habit of opium-smoking.

*British Empire :*

*Nauru.*—Such addiction to dangerous drugs as exists is confined to the smoking of opium by the alien Chinese population. There were no new developments during the year. Persons discovered to be addicts are subject to deportation.

*New Zealand :*

*Western Samoa.*—There is no opium-smoking among native Samoans, but it has not yet been possible to suppress the habit entirely among the Chinese contract labourers brought from Hong-Kong to work on the plantations. There was one prosecution during 1937.

*Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China :*

*Shanghai Municipal Council.*—Addiction to heroin pills diminished to a considerable extent during 1937, and, towards the end of the year, only isolated cases were discovered. This improvement was chiefly due to the suppression by the municipal police of clandestine pill-factories in the area under its jurisdiction and to the deterrent effect of the provisional regulations promulgated by the Chinese National Government on June 3rd, 1936.

No change with regard to heroin addiction was noticed during the year, in spite of the suppression by the municipal police of clandestine heroin-factories and other repressive measures. The main reason for the lack of progress in this direction is that heroin may be smoked in comparative safety, whereas the smoking of red pills is much more liable to detection.

The most widely practised method is to smoke heroin with a mixture of tobacco in a miniature tobacco pipe rather resembling a cigarette holder. Another method is to smoke the drug in an ordinary cigarette into which it can be introduced after a small portion of the tobacco has been abstracted. It is also not uncommon for addicts to sprinkle the heroin on a piece of tinfoil, which is then held over the flame of a candle or match, and to inhale the fumes through the mouth. The smoking of red pills, on the other hand, necessitates the use of a prescribed type of pipe and lamp. It is also to be remembered that ten cents' worth of heroin gives the same degree of satisfaction to the addict as fifteen cents' worth of red pills.

There was no apparent decline in addiction to opium as compared with the previous year. Opium supplied in clandestine dens was highly adulterated with the Chinese preparation known as hide oil, owing to the prohibitively high cost of raw opium in the Shanghai area. Five hundred and seventy-four addicts convicted for opium-smoking were ordered to undergo compulsory disintoxication treatment in Government anti-opium hospitals in Chinese territory during the first eight months of the year. A number of successful cures were effected, but there were also cases of relapse within a few months of persons undergoing the full course of treatment.

*French Concession of Shanghai.*—Since the hostilities have been in progress, the Chinese population of the Concessions has increased to such an extent that it is now more than double the normal population. In the French Concession, it has reached the figure of 1 300 000 inhabitants. It may be estimated that the present population of Shanghai as a whole is about 3 000 000, most of whom live in the Concessions. This figure includes a certain proportion, which, though difficult to estimate, is probably in the neighbourhood of 5%, of habitual opium users who have reached such a degree of intoxication that they cannot do without the drug.

### III. *Control of International Trade.*

*Afghanistan.*—Import permits for dangerous drugs are delivered by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Commerce issues permits for the export of raw opium.

The task of examining each year the requirements of the country and of importing the necessary quantity of narcotic drugs in conformity with the international rules in force is entrusted to an advisory technical bureau.

*Bermuda.*—The United States Government requires an additional statement on import certificates issued by the Government of Bermuda to the effect that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the narcotic drug in Bermuda and that it will not be re-exported.

*United Kingdom.*—The United Kingdom authorities observe that, in a few cases, difficulty still arises in the application of the system of import certificates and export authorisations owing to the use of languages other than the official languages of the League of Nations. They also state that, in some cases, the quantity of raw opium forwarded from an exporting country has exceeded the quantity authorised by the import certificate issued by the United Kingdom authorities. They further point out, as in 1936, that duplicates issued by some importing countries arrive in the United Kingdom so long after the original as to be useless for the purpose for which the scheme was devised. An improvement was noted during the year but, in some countries, the duplicate is still despatched later than the original.

Of the copies of export authorisations sent to the Governments of importing countries during 1937, 87% were returned.

The United Kingdom authorities carefully watch the quantities of individual consignments of dangerous goods proposed to be exported to countries which have neither adopted the import-certificate system nor entered into an arrangement to the same effect with the United Kingdom Government and of the drugs already exported to such countries. Licences are refused in all cases in which it would appear that legitimate requirements are likely to be exceeded. It is urged that this method (the best which can be devised under the circumstances) is far from satisfactory, as the amounts of dangerous drugs imported to such countries from other countries are not known. In cases where exports are allowed, they are notified to the Permanent Central Opium Board in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

*Ceylon.*—An import certificate issued by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Ceylon to a private firm to import "Sedatole" was not accepted by the Commissioner of Narcotics of the United States of America, permission for the export of the drug being refused in the absence of the additional declaration, required by the United States Government, that the goods would not be re-exported. A fresh certificate was issued with the additional declaration and the requirement in question was noted by the Ceylonese authorities.

*China.*—According to the previous regulations in force, the port of entry for narcotic drugs entering the country under an import certificate was Shanghai. On the outbreak of war, the port of Kowloon was designated in its stead.

The Chinese Maritime Customs continued to maintain a special register for import and distribution of caffeine and acid acetic anhydride. The total import of caffeine into China during 1937 amounted to over 17 722 kg. Over 15 000 kg. of this total were distributed to foreign firms (Yang Hong) in Shanghai and Tientsin. The total import of acid acetic anhydride into China in 1937 amounted to over 10 000 kg. Of this amount, over 8 300 kg. were distributed to foreign firms in Shanghai, Canton, Tsingtao and Tientsin.

*Colombia.*—Decree No. 2214, of December 23rd, 1937, stipulates that import certificates may only be granted between February 1st and August 31st of each year. The consignments, moreover, must reach Colombia within five months of the issue of the permit.

The Government of Colombia observes that countries exporting diacetylmorphine do not conform with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

*Guatemala.*—Narcotic drugs may only enter the country through the central Customs station in the capital city. Drugs are only forwarded to their destination on the presentation of a new Customs authorisation and a written order from the General Directorate of Public Health. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to falsify the certificates which the Inspectorate of Pharmacies and of the Opium Traffic attached to the General Directorate of Public Health delivers for each consignment imported at the request of the authorities concerned.

*British Guiana.*—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1937, no longer requires that drugs on importation shall be deposited on arrival in the colony in a colonial bonded warehouse. The practice of sending a duplicate of the import certificate to the Government of the exporting country for information was adopted during the year.

*Hong-Kong.*—Import certificates are issued in Hong-Kong for local use only. Slight temporary modifications were, however, made in 1937 to meet relief purposes in China. There were no exports of dangerous drugs which had been specially imported for use in Hong-Kong only.

The Government of Hong-Kong states that exporting countries regularly send copies of export authorisations, and that these authorisations, after being checked against actual imports, are returned to the issuing authority if such return has been requested.

*India.*—The following changes were made in 1937 in the list of authorities competent to issue import certificates :

Province	Officer prior to change	Officer after change	Area
Sind . . . .	Revenue Commissioner	Revenue Commissioner for Sind Collector of Karachi	Entire province, except the Karachi district Karachi district
Punjab . . . .	Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners	Development Secretary to the Financial Commissioners	Punjab

The Government of India has lately been receiving applications in large numbers for transshipments of Iranian opium destined for countries in the Far East. As these transactions comply with all the formal requirements of the Geneva Convention, such requests are accepted by the Government of India.

The traffic in contraband charas has decreased to a great extent, owing to the prohibition of its export from Chinese Turkestan. The smuggling of opium, which is more lucrative than that of charas, still continues, however, in small quantities.

*Madagascar.*—The Government of Madagascar describes the control exercised in that territory over the international traffic in narcotic drugs under decrees issued in 1916 and 1919 and modified by decrees in 1931. No despatch of narcotic drugs can be effected from France to Madagascar unless it is authorised by the Governor-General, and consignments may only be delivered subject to a permit issued to the consignee by the Inspector of Pharmacies of the colony.

*The Netherlands.*—The following countries had not returned the export certificates issued in 1937 in conformity with Article 13 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 when the report for 1937 was forwarded to the Secretariat: the Argentine Republic, Estonia, India, Iceland and Roumania.

A consignment of diacetylmorphine despatched to Lithuania gave rise to difficulties. In conformity with Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931, diacetylmorphine can only be exported on presentation of an import certificate and if addressed to the Government Department indicated in the certificate. As in the case under consideration the Government Department was not mentioned, the diacetylmorphine was sent to the authority which issued the certificate—namely, the Director of the Health Office at Kaunas—with a request that the consignment should be sent to the importing firm. The diacetylmorphine was, however, returned by the Lithuanian Customs because the address did not correspond with that on the certificate. The Director of the Health Office at Kaunas intimated later that the rejection of the consignment had been due to a misunderstanding.

A small quantity of codeine was exported to Iceland in 1937, a country which does not apply the certificate system.

*The Commonwealth of the Philippines.*—The Government of the Philippines draws attention to certain irregularities noted with regard to the import of opium into the Philippines during 1937. Certain shipments reached the Customs without a copy of the import order accompanying the shipment. In such cases, the consignment was retained by the Collector of Internal Revenue until the certificate was received from the exporter. If a certificate is not produced within ninety days in respect of a shipment from an Oriental port and within 180 days in respect of a shipment from a European port, the consignment in question is sent to the Opium Committee for disposal.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1937 entered upon a revision of Regulation No. 55 of the Department of Finance to bring the system of import and export authorisations into conformity with the Opium Conventions and the recommendations outlined in the Model Administrative Code.

*Northern Rhodesia.*—Cases came to light in 1937 in which consignments of drugs were not accompanied by a copy of the export authorisation.

*Switzerland.*—The Swiss authorities, in issuing an export authorisation for heroin bound for Peru, called the attention of the Peruvian authorities to the terms of Article 10 of the Convention of 1931, which requires that the drug should be addressed to the official administration indicated in the import certificate and not to a private firm.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—Import certificates and export authorisations were issued in 1937 by the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education. In 1938, import certificates were delivered by the Minister of Public Health in agreement with the Ministry of Commerce, while export certificates were issued in agreement with the Ministry of National Defence.

*Togoland (French).*—The Government of Togoland states that the decree of August 18th, 1922, which regulates the international trade in narcotic drugs so far as Togoland is concerned, authorises the import into the territory of only such quantities of these substances as are required for pharmaceutical needs.

#### IV. International Co-operation.

*United States of America.*—Arrangements for an informal direct exchange of information with regard to the illicit traffic are now in effect between the United States and twenty-three other Governments, and are operating effectively in most cases. The United States Government deeply appreciates the co-operation extended under these arrangements by the enforcement officers of Canada, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Mexico, the Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Greece and Roumania.

*Barbados.*—Close co-operation is maintained with the authorities of the United States of America.

*Basutoland.*—Co-operation is maintained with the Union of South Africa for the control of the traffic in dagga.

*Burma.*—According to the agreement reached at the Bangkok Conference in 1931, interchange of information regarding the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is effected with the heads of the preventive services of certain Far Eastern countries.

*United Kingdom.*—The Drugs Branch of the Home Office continues to co-operate successfully by interchange of information in regard to the illicit traffic with the central authorities of other countries, notably those of Canada, Egypt, the United States of America, the Netherlands and France.

*Ceylon.*—The Indian authorities co-operate as closely as possible with the authorities in other countries for the prevention of illicit traffic. Co-operation with the French authorities in Karikal and Pondicherry would be welcomed, but it is understood that they have no preventive staff.

*Shanghai Municipal Council.*—Satisfactory co-operation was maintained with local consulates, the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Chinese postal authorities and the French police.

The Chinese National Government established in 1936 a Narcotics Division at Nanking under the auspices of the National Hygienic Laboratory, to control the legitimate trade in narcotic drugs. Until the occupation by Japanese forces of the adjacent Chinese territories, this Narcotics Division was the only Government source from which qualified persons and institutions in the Shanghai area could obtain narcotic drugs. On October 22nd, 1937, the National Health Authorities at Nanking invested the Shanghai Health Laboratory of the Shanghai City Government with authority to function as a Government centre for the distribution of narcotic drugs in Shanghai as a whole. The officials appointed to take charge of this centre agreed to submit to the general supervision of the municipal police and to issue periodically to the Shanghai Municipal Council duplicates and vouchers relating to stocks received and supplies distributed.

The centre was closed down when the Japanese forces occupied the Shanghai area on October 27th, 1937.

*China.*—The Chinese Government again draws attention to the difficulties created for the campaign against the abuse of dangerous drugs by the existence of foreign concessions in China with extra-territorial rights.

The Mayor of Shanghai and the resident Commissioner for opium suppression were instructed in April 1937 to approach the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession suggesting a scheme for the registration of Chinese smokers residing in the Concessions, for the provision of supplies and for co-operation between the Chinese opium suppression authorities and the police forces of the Concessions in the investigation and suppression of illicit activities. These suggestions were favourably received by the Chairman of the Shanghai Council and the French Consul-General and Chief of Police but were severely criticised in the local Press. The scheme was abandoned owing to the outbreak of hostilities, but the Chinese Government expresses in its report cordial appreciation of the friendly spirit of co-operation shown by the Concession authorities.

*Strails Settlements and Federated Malay States.*—There is close co-operation between the different administrations in Malaya.

*Guatemala.*—In November 1937, the first congress of the countries of Central America met at Guatemala. One of the conclusions of the congress related to a unification of the health laws which, if achieved, would enable a more effective control to be exercised in Central America over matters relating to public health.

*Hong-Kong.*—Hong-Kong has continued to co-operate as closely as possible with other Governments. Communications when practicable are made direct by the superintendent of imports and exports to the responsible authorities in Far Eastern colonies and, in other cases, through the usual diplomatic channels. In addition, special contact is maintained with the competent departments in the United States and in Java.

*Indo-China.*—Indo-China continues to exchange information every quarter with neighbouring countries concerning the illicit traffic in opium, the prices obtained and seizures effected in conformity with the provisions of the Final Act of the Bangkok Conference.

*Mexico.*—The agreement concluded between the Mexican health authorities and the Government of the United States of America to co-ordinate the campaign against illicit traffickers in drugs was approved in 1936 by the auxiliary national committee of the Public Health Department of Mexico. Communications on this subject should henceforth be addressed to the head of the Public Health Department, Mexico.

At every post on the frontier where legitimate transactions are effected, the receiver of Customs of the district maintains a body of inspectors with instructions to examine goods legally authorised to cross the frontier. Delegates of the Public Health Department are stationed at nine points on the frontier between the two countries.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This information, contained in the report of the Mexican Government for 1936, reached the Secretariat too late to be included in the analytical study for that year.



*Palestine.*—Close liaison is maintained with the narcotic authorities in Syria and Egypt. The Syrian authorities provide information with regard to the movements of hashish merchants, while the Egyptian authorities have provided a sum of money to be expended in the campaign against smugglers of drugs into Egypt. Most of this money is paid as rewards to agents whose information leads to seizures of drugs in transit.

*The Netherlands.*—Close contact was maintained during the year with the central offices of France and Belgium. Officials of the judicial police at Antwerp on several occasions visited the Netherlands Central Office, and, at the request of the Netherlands Central Office, vessels at Antwerp were supervised.

The same contact was maintained with the police at Hamburg. There was, moreover, a regular collaboration with the officials of the Central European Office of the United States of America.

*Commonwealth of the Philippines.*—The Philippine authorities exchange information with the Government of the Netherlands Indies concerning importation, consumption, prices and traffic in respect of opium in accordance with an informal agreement reached at the Bangkok Opium Conference in 1931.

*Poland.*—In 1937, the supervision exercised at the frontiers by the frontier guards and Customs authorities was reinforced.

*Siam.*—In treaties of friendship and commerce concluded during the year with the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, the United States of America, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, it was generally provided that limitations as to prohibitions or restrictions of importation and exportation which might be imposed by each of the contracting parties were not meant to apply to the traffic in opium and other substances under the International Opium Conventions, it being understood that such trade would remain subject to the laws and regulations at any time in force in the territories of the contracting parties.

*British Somaliland.*—The provisions of the Agreement between the United Kingdom Government and the Imperial Japanese Government for mutual co-operation in the collection and transmission of information with the object of controlling the illicit traffic in drugs, which came into force on April 30th, 1936, were applied in British Somaliland.

## V. Illicit Traffic.

The information supplied by Governments concerning the illicit traffic in 1937 was examined by the Advisory Committee at its twenty-third session (May/June 1938).<sup>1</sup>

The Advisory Committee at its twenty-second session (May/June 1937), after considering a summary of information regarding the prices of drugs in the illicit traffic in various countries and territories for the year 1935, observed that the statistical data available was of little use for the purposes of establishing comparisons between different regions of the world, and decided that Governments, in submitting their reports, should be asked to convey their considered opinions on the significance of the prices recorded and on the conclusions to be drawn from them. A request in this sense was conveyed to Governments in 1938 and again in 1939.

Over twenty Governments, in their reports for 1937, give, as in previous years, more or less detailed information regarding prices in the illicit traffic to which the observations made by the Advisory Committee in that year still substantially apply.

Certain Governments, however, convey a considered opinion in regard to the prices scheduled or present the information in such a way that general conclusions may be drawn from the figures.

Thus, the *United States of America* observes generally that strict enforcement of the narcotic laws was reflected by a rise of prices in the illicit traffic and a high adulteration of the drugs. Following the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East in 1937, the prices of prepared opium rose appreciably, particularly in the Pacific coast area. It further notes that, subsequent to several large seizures of prepared opium and heroin in the Atlantic coast area, there appeared to be in that area a noticeable shortage of those drugs in the illicit traffic, accompanied by higher prices. The heavy adulteration of heroin continued on an increasing scale and the pure drug was seldom encountered.

The Government of *Burma* notes that the prices of raw Chinese opium in the illicit traffic during 1937 were rather higher than in the previous year, owing possibly to a shortage of illicit opium. It further expresses the opinion that the price of illicit cocaine in Rangoon indicated that supplies of that drug were not more plentiful than in 1936.

<sup>1</sup> See report to the Council on the work of the twenty-third session (document C.237.M.136.1938.XI, Annex 3, pages 28-39.)

The Government of *Canada*, after stating that the prices of illicit drugs were in some districts difficult to obtain on account of shortage, notes that the price of smoking-opium in that year reached a world record price of \$300 (930 Swiss gold francs) per 5-lael tin in August and September.

The *Shanghai Municipal Council* reports that the wholesale and retail prices of drugs in the illicit traffic, during the first eight months of the year, were approximately the same as in 1936 but that, from August onwards, as a result of the hostilities, prices of opium and other narcotic drugs reached an unprecedented high level.

The Government of *Greece* notes that the prices obtained in the illicit market for Indian hemp, heroin, cocaine and morphine were from two to three times higher than those observed in 1936.

The Government of *Hong-Kong* reports that the price of heroin pills and of raw Chinese opium remained the same or approximately constant in 1937 as compared with 1936.

The Government of the *Netherlands Indies* reports that cheap varieties of chandu were appearing to an increasing extent on the illicit market, adulterated with sugar, dross, brown beer, quinine and spices. It further reports that heroin in the illicit traffic was almost always adulterated with other substances.

The Government of *Syria and Lebanon* reports that the price of hashish of good quality was from two to three times higher in 1937 than in 1936, whereas the price of opium remained stationary in spite of the devaluation of the franc.

Finally, the Government of *Tunis* supplies information which, in view of the recent outbreak of addiction in that territory, is not without interest. There was a fall in the price of illicit heroin subsequent to April 1937. Cocaine prices also fell during 1937 and the sale considerably increased. The heroin was frequently adulterated with sulphate of quinine in powder and with lactose. Traffickers, however, owing to the high price of quinine, were replacing this substance by various anti-neuralgic substances such as calmine and sandol.

## B. Raw Materials.

### VII. Raw Opium.

*Afghanistan*.—During the year 1932, the equivalent of 3 846 hectares were devoted to the cultivation of the opium poppy and since then there has been no change. The figure is approximate and the Department of Agriculture, recently constituted, will in due course establish an exact estimate.

The annual production of opium obtained from the area mentioned is estimated at 74 499 kg. Of this opium, 5 912 kg. were exported to Iran and the rest to Chinese Turkestan and the frontier regions of India. The total quantity of raw opium exported during 1937 to Soviet Russia was estimated at 26 303 kg.

The statistics of the production of opium are estimated according to the area sown. The morphine percentage is not ascertained. Manufacture and standardisation do not exist in Afghanistan, and the quantity of pure opium obtained cannot yet be estimated. There has been no increase or decrease in the number of persons authorised to cultivate the opium poppy.

In order to regulate more strictly the export of opium, the monopoly of this trade has been entrusted to the National Bank of Afghanistan.

*Burma*.—Opium was grown in 1937 in the following areas in the Shan States : Kokang, East Manglung and Kengtung. The amount produced during the year was 18 258 kg., 3 123 kg. and 1 640 kg. in the three areas respectively.

Cultivation of the opium poppy is not at present prohibited in the remote and hilly country east of the Salween in the Shan States, nor in the equally wild country of the Hukwang Valley and Triangle, although, in the two latter areas, steps are being taken to discourage its cultivation. In all other districts of Burma, cultivation is absolutely prohibited. No estimate can be given of the drugs clandestinely harvested or consumed in the country.

*Bulgaria*.—During 1937, 772 hectares were sown with poppy and the raw opium produced amounted to 7 712 kg. These figures are not final. The quantity of raw opium was calculated in respect of a consistency of 72% (28% water) and a morphine content of 8%.

In 1937, 5 339 kg. of opium were exported to the United Kingdom and 744 kg. to Sweden.

*Chile*.—A farmer owning a property at San Bernardo, a commune of Santiago, sowed with poppy an area of about 7 hectares. The plantations were visited and controlled by the health authority. There were extracted from the plantations 16 kg. 600 gr. of opium containing 18% of morphine, a content which was reduced to 10% so that it corresponded to a quantity of 30 kg. medicinal opium at 10% morphine.

The health authority decided, owing to this production, to limit imports of raw opium into Chile to 32 kg., the amount necessary to reach the total of 62 kg. required to meet medical and scientific requirements. The opium was deposited with the firm of Gevert-Neeb for distribution to other establishments under an authorisation in each case issued by the General Directorate of Public Health.

The opium produced in 1936 was entrusted to the firm of Reutter which sold part of it to the Social Welfare Department. The latter transformed it in its laboratories into clinical and medicinal preparations for the use of hospitals. Another portion of the opium was sold to various pharmacists in the country. There remained with the firm in question, on December 31st, 1937, 8 kg. 400 gr. of opium to be transformed during 1938 into medicinal opium (powder). The imports of this product were correspondingly decreased by the quantity obtained as a result of this operation.

Opium in Chile is not used for the extraction of alkaloids, but solely for galenical and medicinal preparations.

*China.*—The Chinese Government, in execution of its six-year programme, laid special stress in 1937 on the prohibition of poppy cultivation. Two investigating commissions were despatched in the summer to cover the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Suiyuan and Ninghsia and to the provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi respectively. Their duties were to investigate actual conditions of cultivation and to devise methods of substituting other crops for the opium poppy. War broke out in North China, however, before the commissions could accomplish their work.

The area under poppy cultivation during 1937 was reported as being 25 803 hectares, with the exception of Ninghsia, for which no report was received. This represented a reduction of about 50%.

According to reports received from Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu and Suiyuan, the total amount of opium produced was 890 830 kg. Taking the average morphine content of Chinese opium to be 9.6%, the morphine content of the opium for the year would be 85 519 kg. 680 gr.

All the provinces which had been permitted to cultivate the opium poppy temporarily, successfully carried out the scheduled reductions. The provinces of Kansu and Ninghsia prohibited cultivation a year ahead of schedule in order to raise a greater supply of grain during the war.

The report of the Chinese Government in 1937 contains a detailed account of the new conditions existing in the provinces of Hupeh, Kansu, Ninghsia and Shensi as a result of the substitution of other crops for the opium poppy. Among the crops which have successfully replaced the opium poppy in the various provinces are agricultural products such as wood oil, lacquer, tea, Indian corn, kao-liang, vegetable seeds, beans, wheat and cotton. It is stated that these substituted crops are more popular among the farmers as giving them a more stable source of income and higher profits.

The number of licences issued during the year to persons authorised to cultivate the poppy was : for Szechuan, 344 364 ; for Shensi, 78 536 (for spring crop) ; and for Kweichow, 27 618. No reports were received from Yunnan and Suiyuan.

The number of licensed opium-hongs was 186 and the number of licensed retailers was 2 570.

The amount of revenue derived from opium by the Central Government in 1937 was 32 872 685 dollars. The provincial governments had not reported. A large portion of this revenue was devoted to the work of suppression.

The Chinese Government states that figures inserted in previous reports were rough estimates in round numbers, not to be regarded as accurate.

*France.*—Up to 25 000 hectares were devoted to the cultivation of certain kinds of poppy for seeds, the extraction of oil and pharmaceutical use of the poppy heads.

For the past two years, experiments have been made in the north and south of France in the cultivation of the white poppy with the view to the direct extraction of morphine from the straw and the poppy heads. Not more than one or two hectares were cultivated, and the experiments are for the moment limited to the laboratory.

*India.*—Cultivation of the poppy plant in the Punjab for the manufacture of opium ceased on April 1st, 1936, and cultivation was thereafter confined to a limited area in the United Provinces. This area in 1937 was 2 576 hectares as indicated by actual measurement.

Poppy cultivation in the Punjab for the production of poppy heads was permitted under licence in a small area. The area under cultivation during 1937 was 914 hectares.

The quantity of raw opium produced in 1937 amounted to 36 852 kg. at 90% consistence. The morphine content was estimated at approximately 11% at 100% consistence at the moment of receipt in the Ghazipur factory. At the moment of export from the factory, the morphine content was estimated at 10% at 100% consistence by B. P. standard. The total morphine content of the opium produced in 1937 was according to this estimate 3 310 kg.

No opium was exported from India during 1937 except for small quantities sent to the French and Portuguese settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba, and the usual exports to Burma and Aden. Burma and Aden, before separation, formed an integral part of India, and it was decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price so long as they required it.

The total consumption of excise opium for medical, quasi-medical and non-medical purposes during 1937 amounted in British India to 158 049 kg., to which must be added 262 kg. for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This represents a *per caput* consumption of opium in British India during the year of 0.62 gramme.

Climatic causes were responsible for a marked decrease in the quantity of raw opium produced in 1937; the decrease in the land under cultivation represents the area on which the crop failed (2 900 hectares were sown in 1936; 2 576 hectares were under cultivation in 1937).

The substitute crops in districts where the opium poppy was no longer cultivated consisted mainly of sugar-cane and tobacco, supplemented in some districts by wheat, potatoes and chillies.

The number of cultivators to whom licences were granted in 1937 was 24 504.

*Indo-China.*—There was a small production of raw opium among the mountain tribes of Laos and of Haut-Tonkin. The surplus was bought by the Monopoly.

*Iran.*—In 1937, 17 400 hectares were under poppy cultivation, the estimate being approximate. The produce harvested amounted to 521 715 kg.

*Mexico.*—The Government of Mexico appends a note to its annual report for 1937 urging that it is essential in the interests of the whole world to control and limit the production of raw materials in producing countries. It further expresses the view that a State monopoly is the most effective means of controlling and restricting the production of narcotic drugs; pending the introduction of such a monopoly, the producing countries should control the production of raw materials and the manufacture of narcotic drugs, together with their sale and export, by the most effective possible means.

*Turkey.*—The total area under poppy cultivation in 1937, according to the registers of the offices of the General Statistical Department, was 25 242 hectares. The figure is based on the estimate of the competent authorities who are in charge of the collection of the land tax.

The raw opium harvest for the same period amounted to 269 656 kg.

It is impossible to express in terms of morphine base the total harvest of the year. The total morphine content to the nearest kilogramme of the opium exported during 1937 was as follows: Germany, 2 688 kg.; Austria, 7; Belgium, 2 707; United Kingdom, 4 902; Denmark, 16; United States of America, 2 926; France, 503; Hungary, 54; Italy, 1 286; Japan, 5 692; Norway, 40; Netherlands, 1 089; Sweden, 19; Switzerland, 1 162; Czecho-Slovakia, 2 115.

Only the raw opium intended for export is standardised.

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2253, the cultivation of the opium poppy is subject to licence. The complete application of this system requires the establishment of a cadastral survey of the areas under cultivation. The system of licences, however, is partially applied, and its adaptation continues by small stages.

The export of raw opium is subject to the State monopoly. Internal trade in raw opium is free of control, but measures are contemplated with a view to replacing this free system by a system of *ad hoc* supervision.

Raw opium is not subject to any special tax; the cultivator is required to pay the land tax for account of his total agricultural production without distinction.

Poppy straw is not used as a raw material for the manufacture of alkaloids.

*Siam.*—No raw opium was produced in Siam except for small quantities clandestinely cultivated by hill tribes in the mountainous regions of north and north-eastern Siam, chiefly for their own consumption. It is impossible to give any reliable estimate of the area under clandestine cultivation or of the amount of opium harvested. Periodic raids to destroy growing crops and to seize poppy seeds and opium produced are undertaken by the administrative authorities. Successful suppression is, however, almost impossible, in view of the inaccessibility and the difficult character of the hill country.

*Syria and Lebanon.*—It may be of interest to note that analyses of raw opium seized by the authorities of Syria and Lebanon during 1937 give the following results:

Seizure of 34 kg. 200 gr. on June 12th, 1937, at Beirut:	%
Result of the analysis: Morphine .. .. .	9.65
Humidity .. .. .	5.6
Seizure of 123 kg. of opium carried out on September 22nd, 1937, at Beirut:	
First seizure of 67 kg. 500 gr.:	
Result of the analysis: Morphine .. .. .	13.2
Humidity .. .. .	6.7
Second seizure of 55 kg. 900 gr.:	
Result of the analysis: Morphine .. .. .	10.8
Humidity .. .. .	8.7
Seizure of 48 kg. on October 24th, 1937, at Beirut:	
Result of the analysis: Morphine .. .. .	16.4
Humidity .. .. .	6.5
Seizure of 21 kg. 500 gr. on October 27th, 1937, at Aleppo:	
Result of the analysis: Morphine .. .. .	13.4
Humidity .. .. .	6.8

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*—The area under cultivation of the opium poppy in the Soviet Union, based on the land survey and verified on the spot, was 10 000 hectares. The total morphine content of the opium produced in 1937 was 8 528 kg. and the consistence of the opium varied from 55% to 65%. The consistence of the standardised opium was 85%.<sup>1</sup>

There were 510 licences granted to cultivators. The wholesale and retail trade in raw opium was in the hands of the State. The income derived from the production of raw opium is calculated at 1 000 roubles per hectare as an average.

Poppy straw is not used for the extraction of opium or its alkaloids.

#### *Manufacture of Alkaloids Direct from the dried Poppy Plant.*

*Germany.*—In 1937, 353 kg. of morphine base were extracted from 140 490 kg. of poppy straw.

*Hungary.*—The S.A. Alkaloida company of Budszenmihaly manufactured alkaloids from poppy straw. The quantity of poppy straw used for this purpose in 1937 amounted to 675 922 kg., harvested from an area of about 1 800 hectares. The poppy straw contained 1 kg. 10 gr. of morphine base per 1 000 kg. The morphine was manufactured according to the Hungarian method patented by M. Kabay.

*Poland.*—Morphine, codeine and ethylmorphine are produced in two Polish factories which hold special licences for the extraction of morphine from poppy straw and poppy heads. The factories in question are the Société polonaise de produits chimiques Roche and the Société Motor Alkaloida, both at Warsaw. Each of these companies uses a different process. The Hungarian Kabay process, adopted by the Société Motor Alkaloida, was recently described in the publications of the League of Nations. The process used by the firm of Roche was described in document O.C.1546(1) (g) of June 9th, 1937.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—Poppy for the production of raw opium is not cultivated in Czecho-Slovakia, and there was no attempt to cultivate the opium poppy for such a purpose in 1937.

The firm of Dr. Ing. R. Heisler, formed for the extraction of opium from poppy straw, entered upon a partial production of this raw material in 1937 without, however, obtaining any remarkable result.

### VIII. *Coca Leaf.*

*Chile.*—During 1937, several cases of the illicit possession of coca leaves were discovered, all occurring in the northern provinces where a small number of Peruvians and Bolivians who were accustomed to chew the leaves were working. The police confiscated 200 kg. altogether, and twelve persons were condemned to pay fines varying from 100 to 1 000 pesos.

*Colombia.*—The coca plant grows wild in regions inhabited by natives who continue to chew the leaves. The Colombian Government has no information as to the extent of the plantations.

*Netherlands Indies.*—In fifty-two plantations, of which fifty are in Java and two in Celebes, the coca leaf is cultivated. In forty of these plantations, it is cultivated along the paths of gardens. The total area covered amounted in 1937 to 754 hectares, not including the plants used as borders. The production of coca leaf, according to information furnished by the farmers themselves, amounted to 109 789 kg.

### IX. *Indian Hemp.*

*French Equatorial Africa.*—Illicit traffic in French Equatorial Africa is exclusively in Indian hemp, secretly cultivated. Control is extremely difficult in view of the extent of the territory. It is not possible to furnish any statistical information as to the quantities harvested and consumed.

*United States of America.*—During the year 1937, hemp was grown on about 4 695 hectares in the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Minnesota for fibre and seeds. No information was available as to the areas devoted to the growth of the plant for the purpose of obtaining the flowering or fruiting tops or the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes during the year. The quantity grown for such purposes, if any, is believed to be small and the introduction of a tax of \$1 per oz. imposed upon the transfer of flowering tops, plants, extracts or preparations is expected to render cultivation negligible in the future.

<sup>1</sup> 590 kg. 400 gr. of opium, seized on the Manchurian frontier, were harvested in districts north-east of the province of Kirin, where, according to information at the disposal of the authorities, the area under cultivation of the opium poppy amounted to 25 000 hectares.

Federal supervision over the authorised production and distribution of hemp for industrial and medicinal purposes is accompanied by a control of production exercised through a system of annual returns governing the essential details of cultivation, harvesting and preparation ; a control of the distribution by producers, manufacturers and dealers, exercised through a similar system of monthly and quarterly returns ; and a control over the dispensing of Indian hemp preparations for medicinal purposes exercised through official inspection of the records of druggists and practitioners.

Importers or exporters of Indian hemp must be registered under the Marihuana Tax Act and a transfer tax of \$1 per oz. must be paid. For engaging in internal trade, every person who imports, manufactures, produces or in any way handles marihuana, unless an official of the Federal or State Government dispensing marihuana in the course of his official duty, is required to register each year with the collector of internal revenue for the district. Such a person is required to pay an occupational tax annually on his business.

During 1937, the Bureau of Narcotics at Washington organised a study by experts with the assistance of technologists of the Department of Agriculture. An account of this study will be found on pages 66 and 67 of the report (document C.469.M.312.1938.XI, O.C./A.R./1937/97).

*Basutoland.*—Indian hemp, known locally as “dagga”, grows wild over the greater part of the territory and is used by a limited number of natives, smoked either mixed with tobacco in ordinary pipes or through special apparatus. It is sold illicitly to buyers from the Union of South Africa. Cultivation and harvesting are prohibited and constant police vigilance is exercised throughout the territory. The native chiefs are held responsible for the destruction of the native wild dagga plant in their areas, but owing to the nature of the country, particularly in the hills, where the population is sparse, the plant has not been eradicated. Co-operation is maintained with the Union of South Africa in the control of traffic in dagga.

*Bechuanaland.*—Indian hemp is indigenous and cultivated to a very small extent. Its use is not permitted, but dried hemp leaves are smoked surreptitiously.

*Burma.*—The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited in Burma, but hemp drugs may be possessed for medicinal purposes for the treatment of elephants and other beasts under a special licence.

Though the use of hemp drugs (ganja) is prohibited by law, they are still, despite numerous prosecutions and convictions, extensively consumed by Indians. The drug has no attraction for the Burmans or Chinese, but the Burmans act as carriers, the principal source of supply being small plantations made by hill people in the Pegu Yomas and the hills east of the Sittang river.

*French Cameroons.*—*Cannabis sativa* grows wild in the Bané country situated between Ebolowa and M'Balmayo. The plant is not cultivated lawfully. A few cases of clandestine cultivation have been discovered. There is no production of resin.

*Ceylon.*—Indian hemp is clandestinely grown in the jungles for the express purpose of illicit traffic, but the extent of illicit cultivation was greatly reduced by detective and preventive activities during the years 1935-1937. The seizures in 1937 did not suggest that more than 20 or 30 acres were under illicit cultivation. The hemp is usually interplanted among the tobacco crops. Regular expeditions are made into the jungle country with a view to suppression. These expeditions are timed to coincide with the period of harvesting.

*Cuba.*—There is no production of Indian hemp in Cuba, but police reports show that marihuana, coming from Mexico, is the most popular drug of addiction in the country. The majority of addicts belong to the lower classes of the population which cannot afford the price asked for cocaine, heroin, morphine and opium in the illicit traffic.

*India.*—Ganja is produced in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and the Ahmednagar district in Bombay. There was, however, no cultivation in Bombay during the year 1937. The total area under cultivation of ganja in the remaining areas was 132 hectares, and the combined area under ganja and bhang (for which separate figures are not available) was 117 hectares. Bhang was cultivated in Deh Bubak of Dadu district in Sind, where the area under cultivation was 20 hectares.

The total amount of India hemp harvested was as follows :

Ganja .. .. .	Kg.
Bhang .. .. .	
	190 476
	192 575

The Government, at the end of the year, held the following stocks :

Ganja .. .. .	188 442
Bhang .. .. .	229 448
Charas.. .. .	30 367

The consumption of the three drugs was as follows :

	Kg.
Ganja .. .. .	165 752
Charas.. .. .	59 800
Bhang .. .. .	291 637

*Netherlands Indies*.—Breaches of the prohibition to cultivate Indian hemp, which has been in force since 1928, have, for the last five years, been confined to the east coast of Sumatra. In 1937, there were three prosecutions for cultivation on a small scale and for possession of Indian hemp. The quantities seized varied from 560 grammes to 16 kg. The plant, so far as is known, is mostly cultivated for local consumption.

The preparation, possession or use of the resin of Indian hemp and preparations based upon the resin are prohibited.

*Jamaica*.—Indian hemp in the form of ganja is grown illicitly in the remote and hilly country districts and on Crown lands, and is smoked by natives of the labouring classes and by East Indians. An extensive campaign was carried out by the police during 1937. In some cases, from 200 to 300 growing plants were discovered in one place. Raids are made on suspected fields, informers being the best aid to the police. The suppression of the drug is difficult, owing to the hold which the practice of using it has gained on a large section of the community, to the fact that smokers do not congregate for the purpose of consuming it and to the circumstance that the plant is grown in remote and hilly districts. Dried ganja, when mixed with tobacco, is practically indistinguishable except under chemical analysis.

*Kenya*.—The growing tendency previously reported of the Nandi and Lumbwa tribes to smoke *Cannabis indica* has declined.

*Madagascar*.—Indian hemp, called "rongony", grows wild in small quantities, but is not subject to real cultivation.

There were thirty-one prosecutions and thirty-one convictions for the possession or use of Indian hemp within the territory during 1937.

*French Morocco*.—Illicit traffic in Indian hemp from the Spanish zone continued, but the number of cases decreased in 1937 as compared with 1936.

*Mauritius*.—Cultivation of Indian hemp is strictly prohibited by law. Ganja is smoked on a very small scale by the older members of the Indian population, but, even among these, it can be safely said that the use of this drug has practically died out.

*Mexico*.—Cultivation of Indian hemp is prohibited by law.

Indian hemp, which grows wild in the various States of Mexico and is easily cultivated, is used in certain circles where the dried leaves mixed with tobacco are smoked in the form of cigars. Indian hemp is illicitly cultivated, some plantations having been discovered and destroyed during 1937.

*Nyasaland*.—The plant is not indigenous, but is found in small quantities growing wild. So far as is known, it is not used.

*Uganda*.—A variety of Indian hemp is sometimes cultivated in secret, but on a negligible scale.

*Northern Rhodesia*.—The cultivation or use of dagga is prohibited by legislation, and the law is enforced by administrative officers stationed throughout the territory. So far as is known, there is no illicit cultivation of *Cannabis sativa*.

*Roumania*.—*Cannabis sativa*, not the variety known as *Cannabis indica*, is lawfully cultivated in Roumania. Previous authorisation is not necessary. During 1936, the area under such cultivation amounted to 50 000 hectares. The plant is grown for the production of fibre and of seeds for the extraction of oil. The variety of cannabis grown in Roumania does not yield the resin necessary for the extraction of hashish. The production of such resin or any preparations of which the resin forms a basis is prohibited.

*Siam*.—The cultivation of Indian hemp in Siam may be specially authorised for experimental or medical purposes. No licence for its cultivation was granted during 1937. Since the Indian-hemp Act, B.E. 2477 (1935), came into force, the import of Indian hemp has been prohibited unless authorisation is obtained from the competent authority.

*Sierra Leone*.—Diamba, a species of *Cannabis sativa*, is cultivated and harvested illicitly by farmers who sell it clandestinely to particular traders in the traffic, and these retail it to customers, mainly fishermen.

*Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*.—Hashish growing in the southern Sudan continues and is difficult to control. In the northern Sudan, a few small cultivations were discovered during 1937.

*Swaziland*.—Indian hemp is indigenous to Swaziland, but not a great many plants are found in the territory and it is not cultivated. Only slight use is made of Indian hemp. Natives are warned by district officers against the use of the drug, and native chiefs assist in the work of destroying the plant.

*Syria and Lebanon*.—There was a marked decrease in the traffic in hashish in the territories under French mandate in 1937. Systematic measures for the destruction of Indian hemp crops have rendered the traffic in this drug extremely difficult. Minute inspection of land where cultivation of Indian hemp was considered possible led to the discovery of crops over an area of 183 743 square metres.

*Trinidad and Tobago*.—There were no detections of *Cannabis indica* under cultivation in 1937. It was believed, however, that there might be a few small patches which had escaped detection. The production of Indian hemp is not permitted, but its use in the form of ganja is authorised under restrictions imposed by the regulations.

*Tunis*.—Indian hemp is lawfully cultivated in Tunis under a State monopoly supervised and controlled by the Department of Taxes with a view to the manufacture of takrouiri (Indian hemp prepared for smokers). It is not cultivated for industrial purposes.

The area under cultivation in 1937 was 11 hectares, 54 ares, 15 centiares in northern Tunisia. The amount harvested was 10 925 kg.

The State buys the hemp from accredited producers at a basic price of 200 francs per metric quintal; 100 kg. of takrouiri are obtained from about 780 kg. of the plant. There were 19 941 kg. of the plant in possession of the administration at the end of the year and 1 683 kg. 655 gr. of takrouiri.

Illicit crops are destroyed. In 1937, twelve plantations, small in extent, representing a total of 2 101 plants, were discovered, as compared with only 112 plants in 1935 (and none in 1936). The production and manufacture of preparations based on Indian-hemp resin are prohibited in Tunis.

The consumption of Indian hemp in the form of takrouiri amounted, in 1937, to 6 386 kg. 910 gr., as compared with 5 079 kg. in 1935 and 5 586 kg. 500 gr. in 1936. Consumption, which amounted to 9 204 kg. in 1930, decreased up to 1935 and subsequently tended to increase. Sales increased in 1937 by about 800 kg. It does not appear, however, that the number of smokers increased materially. There may have been an increase in the clandestine export toward southern Algerian districts. Attempts to introduce cannabis into Tunis illicitly were observed to increase in 1935 and 1936 but decreased again in 1937. Seizures amounted to 420 kg. in 1935, 471 kg. in 1936 and 366 kg. in 1937.

*Turkey*.—A variety of *Cannabis saliva* is cultivated in certain regions of Anatolia for industrial purposes. This variety has so little resin that it cannot be used for the production of any narcotic substance. Certain farmers take advantage of the resemblance between this variety and *Cannabis indica* to cultivate the prohibited plant. Visits paid to suspect areas resulted in the seizure and destruction in 1937 of 510 kg. of Indian hemp.

### C. Manufactured Drugs.

#### X. International Control of Manufactured Drugs.

*Afghanistan*.—Manufactured drugs are imported by the Afghan Ministry of Health, put into a general depot and subsequently distributed for consumption by the civil population and the army. A special department has been organised within the depot for the control of drugs.

*United States of America*.—Owing to unexpected increases in the consumption of codeine, supplementary estimates for the current consumption and export requirements in respect of this drug became necessary during 1937.

The tendency towards concentration of the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs in the hands of fewer and more responsible manufacturers and wholesale dealers continued during the year 1937. The number of manufacturers registered on June 30th of that year represented 63% of the number registered on June 30th, 1930, and the corresponding figure for wholesale dealers represented 78%.

Drugs falling under group 2 of the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931 are subject to the same strict control as those in group 1, no distinction being made between the two groups under the laws of the United States.

*Canada*.—No factories were authorised to manufacture straight narcotic drugs during 1937. One wholesaler was authorised to manufacture for domestic needs only and did manufacture a preparation known as T.O.A. (total opium alkaloids), made direct from raw or medicinal opium, which contains more than 20% of morphine.

*Chile*.—Narcotic drugs are not manufactured. In 1936, however, a druggist exceptionally imported from Peru 10 kg. of crude cocaine with a view to the extraction of the alkaloid. The General Directorate of Public Health is, if necessary, empowered to fix, before June 1st of each year, the quantity of the narcotic drugs to be extracted or manufactured in the country.



*China.*—The Chinese Government, in 1937, began experimenting in the manufacture and refining of narcotic drugs. The experiments were conducted exclusively by the Division of Narcotics under the direction of the National Health Administration. The total quantity of opium and morphine manufactured did not amount to one half of the yearly estimate for 1937 submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board. An experiment in the manufacture of codeine was not a success and the quantity produced was insignificant. Lack of necessary equipment was the primary cause of the failure. No authorisation to manufacture of any kind was issued to any private individual or concern, nor were any licences issued to trade in drugs covered by the Opium Conventions. Both the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs in the country are undertaken by the Division of Narcotics, a Government institution.

*France.*—A member of the Opium Section in August 1937 visited the Narcotics Bureau to study on the spot the conditions under which the control of the manufacture of narcotic drugs and the trade in them was exercised. A detailed report was communicated to the members of the Advisory Committee.

To avoid the accumulation of stocks in the factories, it is provided in the regulations that, when deliveries made during the month to an authorised trader for sale amount to only 10 kg. of morphine or its salts, or 3 kg. of diacetylmorphine, or 5 kg. of cocaine or its salts, authorisation to manufacture with a view to reconstituting stocks in the factory shall only be granted when the trader has furnished a statement of sales indicating the purchaser and the amount of substances sold.

No new licence was granted during the year, either to manufacturers, wholesale dealers, importers, exporters or forwarding agents.

A member of the Interdepartmental Committee of Control over the Trade in Narcotic Drugs was instructed in 1937 to make a thorough enquiry in the factories with a view to ascertaining the amounts of narcotic substances obtained from the treatment of raw materials and by their transformation.

In 1937, a special decree limited, as in past years, the manufacture of narcotic drugs by fixing the maximum quantities of each narcotic drug which might leave the factory and the maximum quantities which the factory might hold in stock.

*Greece.*—The manufacture of drugs has only just begun on a small scale.

In 1937, however, the State Monopoly furnished to laboratories preparing pharmaceutical products 5 000 grammes of medicinal opium and 5 333 grammes of morphine hydrochloride in powder for the preparation of ampoules. The deliveries were made under licence and the ampoules prepared under the supervision of officials attached to the Ministry of Health. Since the establishment of the State monopoly, free trade in narcotic drugs is no longer permitted. As an exception, however, codeine and dionine are imported into the country by pharmacists and firms preparing pharmaceutical products subject to a special authorisation delivered by the Ministry of Health. Fifteen persons received such permits during 1937.

The Drug Commission of the Ministry of Health decided to place these two drugs under the State monopoly from the next financial year.

*Hungary.*—During 1937, the Hungarian authorities entered upon a revision of the system of licences in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. Since then, no licences have been granted authorising firms to engage in manufacturing or trading operations more extensive than those in which they are effectively engaged.

*Netherlands.*—During 1937, the Ministry of Social Welfare refused to grant three licences for the commerce in narcotic drugs. A request for a licence to manufacture codeine, ethylmorphine and thebaine exclusively for export was refused, in order not to interfere with international co-operation as regards narcotic drugs.

*Philippines.*—In 1937, a pharmaceutical product known as "Wing's Medicine" prepared by a laboratory of the City of Manila was found upon analysis to contain opium contrary to the approved formula. The laboratory was ordered to close by the authorities and the pharmacist made the subject of an administrative complaint by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners and Inspectors. The possession and sale of this medicine was declared to constitute a violation of the Pharmacy Law.

*Czecho-Slovakia.*—Licences for the production of narcotic drugs and the trade in them were not in force in Czecho-Slovakia during 1937.

*Turkey.*—It is stated in the annual report for 1937 that the question of manufacture has "not yet entered upon the phase of execution".

The trade in narcotic drugs is subjected to a State monopoly, the organs of retail distribution being druggists' establishments and pharmacies legally established. No licence is accorded to private individuals.

*Control exercised over the Manufacture and Distribution of Heroin.*

The following Governments give information in their reports for 1937 regarding the control exercised over the manufacture and distribution of diacetylmorphine.

*Barbados.*—Diacetylmorphine and its salts may not be imported except when consigned to the Chief Medical Officer, as indicated in the certificate issued.

*Canada.* — Canada does not export diacetylmorphine or preparations containing it. All diacetylmorphine is consigned to the Department of Pensions and National Health and delivered by a representative of the Department to a licensed narcotic wholesaler. Any import licences for diacetylmorphine must be accompanied by a request to the Government of the exporting country to permit such exportation.

*Chile.* — The manufacture, import and sale of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparations are prohibited.

*Colombia.* — The Colombian Government makes a general statement to the effect that countries exporting diacetylmorphine are not complying with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention.

*Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.* — Restrictions as regards diacetylmorphine are fully respected. Import certificates forwarded to the authorities of exporting countries are accompanied by a letter of request and all consignments must be addressed to an officer of the Government Medical Department.

*British Guiana.* — The requirements of Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931 had been brought into effect by administrative action.

*Latvia.* — The importation and use of diacetylmorphine with its salts and preparations have been prohibited in Latvia since 1935.

*Netherlands.* — Heroin is manufactured in the country and not therefore imported.

*Northern Rhodesia.* — Import certificates covering consignments of heroin must be made out in favour of a Government official, who receives the drug and is responsible for handing it over to the actual importer. The prohibitions and restrictions enforced in regard to heroin are in accordance with Chapter IV of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

*Sweden.* — A decree issued on June 11th, 1937, prohibits the import of diacetylmorphine in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention of 1931. Up to 1937, Sweden covered part of her internal requirements by importation.

*Switzerland.* — Switzerland applies to exports of diacetylmorphine the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention of 1931.

## XII. Prepared Opium.

Information regarding addiction to prepared opium is given above under "II. Administration." Other information relating to opium-smoking will be found in the section which contains an analysis of the special annual reports concerning prepared opium.

## III. SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM

### I. (a) New Legislative and Administrative Measures.

*Burma (Southern Shan States).* — In the Trans-Salween State of Kengtung, the Kengtung State Opium and Morphia Regulations were brought into effect as from April 1st, 1937, in order to bring under more strict control the production, preparation and consumption of opium within the State.

*Federated Malay States.* — Enactment No. 17, of 1937, was amended to increase the penalty from 100 to 500 dollars for any person other than a registered smoker or nominee purchaser or an authorised consumer, who purchases, or offers to purchase, chandu or has chandu in his possession. The purchase of chandu by non-registered smokers had become a prevalent offence since the introduction of the rationing system, and the punishment was increased as a deterrent.

Further amendments were made to existing legislation extending presumptions as to possession and giving the High Commissioner power to restore possession of chandu or any other forfeited article to convicted offenders for equitable reasons given in cases of minor importance.

*Netherlands Indies.* — Owing to the fact that large quantities of dross derived from illicit opium were being sold to the Opium Monopoly, the authorities were empowered by a decision of the Government on February 27th, 1937, to refuse and to destroy dross brought in for sale if it were proved that it was not derived in its entirety from monopoly opium. Proof is possible because the residue of monopoly opium has certain clear characteristics.

A new edition of the publication "Legal Provisions concerning Opium and other Dangerous Drugs" was issued at the beginning of 1938, containing all the modifications introduced up to the end of 1937.

*Indo-China.* — The prices of monopoly opium were twice increased during 1937, owing to the improved situation in respect of contraband. The Government of Yunnan at the beginning of 1937 was restricting the cultivation of the poppy and adjacent countries had suffered a bad harvest. The Government of Indo-China profited from these circumstances to raise the price of monopoly opium by 20% in April and by another increase of from 10% to 20% in November 1937.

*Johore.* — Amendments were made in the existing legislation similar to those introduced in 1937 in the Federated Malay States.

Administrative measures were taken to revise allowances to smokers of between 3 tahils and 6 tahils per month. A number of purchasers were thereby eliminated, who bought not for their own needs but for profitable sales to both registered and unregistered smokers.

A temporary supply for a period of a few months only was granted to permit of the sale of opium for medicinal purposes in certain cases in which opium would effect a permanent cure of disease. It became clear to the authorities that an extension of this measure would lead eventually to the elimination of consumers whose need for the drug was not permanent.

Bulk supply through reliable nominee purchasers of small amounts to labourers and workers in remote areas was continued. This arrangement contributed in no small degree to the contentment of labourers who had previously been obliged to pay heavily for illegal supplies.

Both by prosecution in court and by general admonition, the sale of illegal chandu was vigorously discouraged. It was further emphasised that registration of a smoker could only be effected on the certificate of a Government medical officer that chandu was necessary for reasons of health.

*Kedah.* — Chandu Enactment No. 8/1936, which came into force on June 26th, 1937, repealed previous legislation and brought it into line with that of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

*Kelantan.* — The legislation covering opium and chandu in Kelantan was brought into line with the corresponding legislation in the Straits Settlements as it existed in 1936.

*Perlis.* — On August 23rd, 1937, Enactment No. 10 of 1936, came into force repealing and re-enacting previous legislation. The new law had the effect of assimilating the laws in force with those obtaining in the Straits Settlements and to give effect to the provisions of the Bangkok Agreement of 1931.

More particularly, the new enactment made it an offence to induce a person under the age of 21 to smoke or procure chandu; the sale or delivery of chandu to such a person was prohibited; to keep or manage premises providing facilities for the consumption of chandu for reward was forbidden; provision was made for regulating the supply of chandu to registered smokers and authorised consumers (2 chis per person).

*Siam.* — In view of continued difficulties in regard to the illicit traffic, more or less drastic changes in the methods of administering opium-smoking establishments were introduced as from April 1st, 1937. The method of granting annual licences for licensed opium-smoking establishments in the metropolis was revised. Up to that time, licences had been awarded to the person offering the highest sum as premium. Such high sums were paid that it was impossible for the licensee to make a profit except from the clandestine sale and smoking of illicit opium in his establishment and from the sale of the dross derived from that illicit opium. The licensed establishments had as a result in many cases become important distributing centres for the disposal of the wares of the illicit opium trafficker. Under the new system, licence fees have been reduced by 75% and the licences are awarded to the person who contracts to sell during the year a fixed quantity of monopoly opium, the contractor agreeing to be fined at the rate of 5 baht (7 gold Swiss francs) per tamlung (37.5 grammes) on the difference between the annual actual sales and the contracted amount.

The method of remuneration of licensees of all opium-smoking establishments throughout the kingdom was also revised. The old system was for the licensees to receive their remuneration from the sale back to the Government of the dross derived from the opium smoked in their establishments, which they were under contract to return to the Government to the amount of at least 40% of the weight of monopoly opium sold. The dross sent back to the Government under this system was frequently adulterated and much of it was suspected to have been derived from illicit rather than licit opium. Under the new system, payments for dross returned are made at a reduced rate and the licensees are compensated for this reduction by a lowering of the price of the monopoly opium supplied to them for retailing. The contractual obligation to return a minimum quantity of dross was abolished.

The sale of dross pellets to registered addicts was also abolished. Supplies of dross derived from illicit opium were so easily obtainable that most addicts did not trouble to register.

"Commission" opium-smoking establishments (*i.e.*, small shops in remote places where hitherto it was impossible to find ordinary licensees and where a special method of remuneration was prescribed) were changed into ordinary licensed establishments.

Semi-government smoking-establishments (*i.e.*, establishments where officials were in charge of the retailing of opium but where a licensee was appointed to collect all gross for resale to the Government) were also changed into ordinary licensed establishments.

Two special inspection squads, with the sole duty of inspecting opium-smoking establishments in the metropolis, were set up to perform the duties previously undertaken by the ordinary preventive service.

A considerable number of new opium-smoking establishments were opened in areas where monopoly opium was previously not available, but where it was known that extensive clandestine smoking of illicit opium existed.

*Trengganu.* — New rules were introduced under *Gazette* Notification No. 212, of January 2nd, 1938, empowering the superintendent to ration the quantity of chandu which might be sold daily to each registered smoker. The rules limited the amount of the maximum daily ration to two chis except where individual circumstances warranted a larger amount. The rules also provided for striking registered smokers from the register who had not purchased chandu for a period of more than one calendar month and for their re-instatement.

### I. (b) Working of the System of Control.

*British North Borneo.* — There were 2 692 Chinese adult rationed smokers out of a total Chinese population of 35 000 (1931 census). The average consumption was 640 grammes of chandu per head.

*Burma.* — At 112 out of a total of 123 opium shops, raw opium was sold directly by the resident excise officer, a Government official. At eleven small shops, where there was no sub-treasury, the licensee system was retained. At these shops, sales by the licensed vendor are directly supervised by a resident excise officer. All sales are for cash, and sales to persons under 25 years of age are prohibited.

Smokers are registered by the Superintendent of Excise under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner when he is satisfied that the applicants are really opium-smoking addicts. All consumers are rationed.

There were, in 1937, 12 065 Chinese rationed smokers, 780 Indians and 5 770 Burmans.

*Northern Shan States.* — The sale of opium is a monopoly auctioned annually to a licensee who is required to co-operate with the police in the suppression of the illicit opium traffic and who maintains a special staff of detectives.

*Southern Shan States.* — The cultivation of opium is entirely prohibited under the Shan States Opium Order of 1923 in the Cis-Salween States. Licensed vendors obtain opium from the State authorities and retail it to consumers, supplies being purchased by the State from the Government Treasury at Taunggyi. The Federation Government obtains its supplies by purchase from the trans-Salween State of Kengtung and the trans-Salween Kokang area of North Hsenwi State, where production under licence is still permitted, or by confiscation of illicit opium seized in the Southern Shan States. In the trans-Salween areas, the cultivation and disposal of the opium produced is regulated by rules framed by the chiefs concerned. In the notified areas and civil stations, the Federation police are responsible for the suppression of illicit opium traffic, while, in the States, this duty is undertaken by the State police forces.

*Straits Settlements.* — Of the 29 511 registered smokers, 27 960 were alien Chinese and 1 445 were Malayan-born Chinese. The estimated Chinese population of the Straits Settlements on December 31st, 1937, was 820 897 out of a total estimated population of 1 310 969. Of the 820 897 Chinese, it was estimated that 308 680 were Malayan-born and that, of this community, less than 1% were smokers. A table shows the distribution of smokers by ages.

The rations of smokers were reviewed continuously throughout the year and every effort made to correlate allowances to actual needs.

The rations were as follows : 2 hoons per day, 5 063 smokers ; 4 hoons, 7 864 smokers ; 6 hoons, 8 072 smokers ; 8 hoons, 2 753 smokers ; 10 hoons, 1 697 smokers ; 12 hoons, 406 smokers ; 14 hoons, 259 smokers ; 16 hoons, 343 smokers ; 18 hoons, 145 smokers ; 20 hoons, 352 smokers ; above 2 chis, 196 smokers.<sup>1</sup>

The scheme for the registration and rationing of opium-smokers was further developed in 1937 and reached a degree of stability satisfactory to the authorities. One of the main points regarded as essential to the success of the scheme is that all persons addicted in any degree should be recorded in the registers.

<sup>1</sup> 1 hoon = 0.378 gramme ; 1 chi = 3.78 grammes.

The great majority of smokers, when their income permits, pay the high price of Government prepared opium, but when their money is short, they resort to dross obtained from their friends or retailers, or to illicit prepared opium if available. It is this class of smoker which is largely responsible for the fluctuations in the total figures of registration. Additional entries in the registers do not necessarily mean that entirely new smokers are replacing those who are dropping out, but that many of the same persons are active or not as purchasers of Government prepared opium as their financial circumstances and pressure from the preventive service dictate.

Smokers obtained their illicit supplies either from foreign or non-Government opium, from supplies purchased in excess by registered and rationed consumers and from opium dross. Considerable quantities of foreign or non-Government opium were seized in Singapore during the year. Excess supplies from rationed consumers are reduced as much as possible by restricting their purchases to actual requirements. Opium dross still provides a potential source of illicit supply, but increasing quantities are being removed from circulation. The Government purchased 1 650 kg. of dross from smokers in 1937 as compared with only 764 kg. in 1936.

*Federated Malay States.* — The system of rationing introduced in August 1936 was still effectively felt among the unregistered smokers who used to obtain their supplies through registered smokers, with the result that the number of smokers applying for registration under medical certificate was higher than in the previous year, being 6 870 in 1937 as compared with 5 522 in 1936.

The rations of the registered smokers were as follows : 2 hoons or less per day, 12 229 smokers ; 4 hoons, 9 092 smokers ; 6 hoons, 5 417 smokers ; 8 hoons, 2 284 smokers ; 10 hoons, 1 404 smokers ; 12 hoons, 3 583 smokers ; 14 hoons, 217 smokers ; 16 hoons, 2 255 smokers ; 18 hoons, 58 smokers ; 20 hoons, 334 smokers ; 24 hoons, 4 smokers ; 26 hoons, 2 smokers ; 28 hoons, 2 smokers ; 30 hoons, 13 smokers ; 32 hoons, 3 smokers ; 34 hoons, 1 smoker ; 36 hoons, 4 smokers ; 40 hoons, 4 smokers ; 50 hoons, 1 smoker.<sup>1</sup>

The approximate number of smokers in the country in 1937 was estimated at 35 000—an estimate which was reached by adding from 3 000 to 4 000 addicts who obtained their supplies from illicit sources to the 31 654 registered addicts. Preventive action resulted in convictions being secured against 326 unregistered addicts in 1937.

Only a very small number of illicit consumers in the Federated Malay States obtain supplies from foreign or non-Government opium. A certain number obtain their supplies from stocks purchased by registered smokers in excess of their individual requirements. Most illicit consumers, however, appear to obtain their supplies from dross, of which only a relatively small percentage is offered for sale to the Government by registered consumers.

*Hong-Kong.* — Fines and imprisonment appeared to make no impression on the illicit traffic, in which a very large section of the public was involved as smokers or purveyors.

During 1937, Hong-Kong was flooded with illicit prepared opium of two types—namely, prepared opium imported ready packed in tins and prepared opium which had been illegally prepared in Hong-Kong.

The supply of Chinese raw opium and Iranian raw opium showed no general signs of diminishing, but the hostilities in China in the latter half of the year checked the regular flow of the illicit traffic for short periods. The price of the two types of raw opium mentioned remained steady, and it was noted that Chinese raw opium was coming to Hong-Kong via Canton and the river ports and via ports on the south coast of China.

*French India.* — A special report on prepared opium was furnished for French India.

The Government of India furnishes the raw opium necessary for consumption in French India. The importation and sale of the opium is farmed out for periods of not less than two and not more than five years. The amounts to be imported and sold in each of the French Settlements is fixed. Sales are made either by the farmer or by retailers authorised by him. The farmer is required to keep registers, open to inspection, of all transactions. The registers include the names of all purchasers and the amounts delivered, which for each purchaser on each occasion must not exceed 36 grammes in Chandernagore and 12 grammes in the other Settlements.

*Indo-China.* — An appreciable diminution in contraband activities enabled the Government to work out an experimental system for an approximate census of smokers and for checking the quantities of opium consumed by them.

*Johore.* — Continuous inspection of shops and their registers by the Preventive Branch resulted in a considerable improvement in the system of restrictive sale to registered smokers only.

<sup>1</sup> 1 hoon = 0.378 gramme ; 1 chl = 3.78 grammes.

There was no means at the disposal of the authorities of ascertaining the number of smokers who obtained their supplies from illicit sources.

*Kelantan.* — Marked progress was made during the year in the rationing of smokers, rations being reduced and no new registration allowed except of persons certified by the chief medical officer to require chandu for reasons of health. The effect of closer rationing was to induce a number of non-active smokers on the registers who relied on illicit purchases from other active smokers to seek registration as active smokers.

On January 1st, 1937, there were 540 active smokers on the registers, whereas, at the close of the year, there were 724.

At the close of the year, smokers were rationed as follows : 2 hoons or less per day, 10 smokers ; 4 hoons, 213 smokers ; 6 hoons, 377 smokers ; 8 hoons, 67 smokers ; 10 hoons, 37 smokers ; 12 hoons, 4 smokers ; 14 hoons, 6 smokers ; 16 hoons, 3 smokers ; 20 hoons, 6 smokers ; more than 2 chis, 1 smoker.<sup>1</sup>

*Siam.* — The new method of granting licences undoubtedly led to some reduction in the consumption of illicit opium with a corresponding increase in the sales of licit opium. Actual sales in the metropolis during the year 1936/1937 amounted to 205 379 tamlungs (7 702 kg.). The total quantity which licensees contracted to sell in the year 1937/38 was 353 126 tamlungs (13 205 kg.).

The effect of the new method of granting licences may be seen by comparing the period January to March 1937, when the old system was in force, with the period April to December 1937, when the new system had been introduced. In the metropolitan area, 2 017 kg. of Government opium were sold during the first period, whereas 6 336 kg. were sold in the second period. The increase in Government sales did not apparently represent any increase in the total quantity of opium smoked, but was simply due to the substitution by the smoker of licit for illicit opium.

The quantities of dross repurchased by the Government, as a result of the changes made in the system of remunerating the licensee, naturally showed a considerable decline. In the period January to March 1937, under the old system, 3 200 kg. were repurchased, whereas, in the period April to December 1937, under the new system, the quantity amounted to only 566 kg. The change in the system introduced has tended to reduce the demand for illicit opium and so to strike a blow at the illicit traffic organisations. This is shown, not only by an increase in the Government opium sales in the provinces, but also by the reduction in the amounts of illicit opium seized.

In the period April to December 1936, when the old system of remuneration was in force, 14 312 kg. of Government opium was sold as compared with 16 096 kg. in the period April to December 1937 under the new system. 3 679 kg. of illicit opium were seized in the period April to December 1936, whereas only 2 616 kg. were seized in the period April to December 1937.

The special inspection squads have not proved as successful as was hoped, chiefly owing to lack of experience by the staff. Nevertheless, owing to the activities of these squads, together with the other reforms introduced, the licensed opium-smoking establishments in the metropolitan area are no longer important centres for the distribution of illicit opium. The profits of the illicit opium traffickers have been reduced and the retail distribution of illicit opium rendered more difficult. The efforts of the administration must in present circumstances be directed primarily to the suppression of the illicit traffic, and measures to reduce that traffic must precede measures to suppress the opium-smoking habit.

## II. *New Activities with a View to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.* (Education, Propaganda, Medical and Social Services.)

There is little information to be added to that given in the analytical study of the reports for 1936. The following Governments state that no new activities were undertaken, or merely refer to their previous activities : British North Borneo, Brunei, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hong-Kong, the Netherlands Indies, Siam and Trengganu. The following reports contain more specific information :

*Burma.* — Apart from general measures for the spread of education and the promotion of social welfare, no action was taken by way of special instruction or organised propaganda to combat the use of prepared opium. There are no organisations in Burma engaging in such activities. Bhuddist religious teaching, however, is strongly opposed to the habit. No new activities were undertaken either in the Northern or Southern Shan States.

*Indo-China.* — The Government of Indo-China again draws attention to the development of social and sporting activities whereby the habit of opium-smoking is being gradually decreased.

<sup>1</sup> 1 hoon = 0.378 gramme ; 1 chl = 3.78 grammes.

*Johore.* — The Johore Government reports that there were no facilities for the instruction of young people. Propaganda by the Government was confined to emphasising that the registration of a smoker could only be effected on the certificate of a Government medical officer.

*Kedah.* — The Government of Kedah reports that no special propaganda is organised either by the authorities or by any private organisation.

*Kelantan.* — The small Chinese population in Kelantan belongs to many different racial groups speaking different dialects. There are thus few opportunities for direct propaganda. Anti-opium activities are organised under the general public health scheme, the whole State being covered by a system of fixed and travelling dispensaries.

During 1937, an additional area was opened for recreation on the main town Padang. Space was reserved under a town-planning scheme for further developments in this direction.

*Perlis.* — There was a general improvement during 1937 of medical services and increased activity on the part of a newly constituted health branch. Further progress was also made in the improvement of means of communication and the encouragement of outdoor recreation.

### III. Scientific Research.

*Netherlands Indies.* — In November 1937, a Committee was appointed to direct scientific researches already being undertaken into the habit of smoking opium and dross, more especially from the medical point of view. The object of these researches is to suppress the use of opium in the Netherlands Indies.

### IV. Other Information.

#### 1. Treatment and Aftercare of Addicts.

*Brunei.* — Free anti-opium treatment for addicts was given at the four hospitals in the State.

*Hong-Kong.* — Opium addicts were treated as in previous years at the Government Civil Hospital, replaced in the latter half of 1937 by the Queen Mary Hospital, and at the Tung Wah Eastern Chinese Hospital. Eighteen patients, all Chinese, were treated in the Government hospitals. Of these, nine were relieved, six remained unchanged, two left within twenty-four hours of admission and one was still under treatment at the end of 1937. The average number of days in hospital was twenty-seven. Seventeen of the eighteen cases were of the mild type. The majority were found to be suffering from definite physical ailments which had constituted the original reason for taking the drug. Treatment consisted in the complete and immediate withdrawal of opium followed by Modinos auto-serotherapy.

In the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, 430 addicts were treated. All were Chinese. The average duration of treatment was nine days, but some patients were detained for three weeks or longer. The treatment followed was similar to that used in the Government hospitals. About two-thirds of the addicts appeared to be cured of their habit.

*Netherlands Indies.* — The special wing for the treatment of opium addicts attached to the hospital of the Emmanuel Mission at Bandoeng received a subsidy in 1937 of 6 003 Swiss gold francs. Other private hospitals treating opium addicts received a general subsidy. During 1937, 811 Chinese, 93 natives, and 8 Europeans were treated in the hospitals of the country as compared with 900 Chinese, 81 natives and 6 Europeans in 1936; 792 patients were discharged as cured in 1937, as compared with 1,020 in 1935. Of the addicts treated in 1937, 116 were morphine or heroin addicts as compared with 181 such addicts in 1936.

In an annex to the report, interesting details are given regarding the treatment of addicts. The number of Chinese and natives treated for addiction shows a steady decline during the period 1932-1937.

The doctor in charge of the Emmanuel Mission at Bandoeng states that, with few exceptions, all the 800 addicts to morphine and heroin treated at the hospital since 1930 were formerly opium addicts.

The Anti-Opium Association of Batavia continued to use its establishment "Tandjoeng-West" at Passar Minggoe, near Batavia, where 279 persons were given after-care. This establishment received a Government subsidy of 4 673 Swiss gold francs and a share in the lotteries amounting to an almost equivalent sum.

*Indo-China.* — The number of opium addicts treated by the medical services in 1937 was 1 325; 97 cures of drug addicts were effected.

*Kedah.* — The total number of addicts who were treated in Government hospitals during 1937 was 309, or 7 less than in 1936. Of these addicts, 259 were Chinese, 25 were Malaysians and 23 were Indians. Addicts after discharge from hospital did not return for further examination and the permanency of any cures affected therefore remained problematical.

*Kelantan.* — Thirty cases were admitted to the general hospital for anti-opium treatment during the year.

*Perlis.* — There are no special Government facilities for the treatment of addiction other than the Government hospital at Kangar.

*Siam.* — There were no establishments for the treatment of addicts. According to evidence obtained from dealers and official reports of arrests there were 64 morphine addicts and 1 heroin addict, of whom 8 obtained their supplies from legitimate and 57 from illicit sources. The practice of injecting morphine as a substitute for opium continues to be widespread.

## 2. *Classes of the Population from which Opium-smokers are Drawn.*

*Burma.* — The percentage of addiction was much higher in the case of the Chinese than in the case of other races. It is estimated that about 10% of the total Chinese population of 128 891 persons are opium addicts and that some 97% of these addicts are opium-smokers. In an Indian population of 983 538 persons, there were 11 134 opium consumers, of whom only about 7% were smokers. The total Burmese population is 11 956 950, of whom 16 604 or about 0.14% were consumers.

*Brunei.* — Of the 228 registered opium smokers at the end of 1937, all were Chinese except for two Indians. They were mostly of the labouring and small shopkeeper classes.

*Strails Settlements.* — It was estimated that the number of smokers registered and unregistered in the colony in 1937 did not exceed 35 000, of whom 99.5% were Chinese. This figure was obtained by adding approximately 5 000 addicts who procured supplies from illicit sources to the 29 511 registered smokers. Though a large number of smokers were coolies, all classes of the Chinese community were represented.

*Federated Malay States.* — Of the 31 654 smokers registered as on December 31st, 1937, 31 547 were Chinese drawn from a population of 351 462 adult males and 130 853 adult female Chinese of 20 years of age and over (1931 census). These figures represent less than 7% of the total Chinese adult population.

*Hong-Kong.* — The arrival of refugees from China in the latter part of 1937 brought in a large number of opium-smokers. There were from 2 000 to 3 000 illicit opium-divans in Hong-Kong in that year, but the majority of these divans probably provided facilities for smoking heroin pills as well as opium.

On the assumption that the number of illicit opium-divans was not less than 2 000 and that a divan cannot exist on less than twenty smokers per day, the total number of addicts to opium alone smoking in divans would amount to 40 000. The estimated number of divans where heroin only was smoked was 800 and the number of divans for both heroin and opium-smoking was reckoned at the same figure. The number of heroin addicts according to these estimates would be some 24 000, with a daily consumption of 240 000 pills.

*Kelantan.* — Of the 724 active smokers on the registers at the end of 1937, 486 were labourers, 162 were shopkeepers and traders, 31 were clerks. 18 were rickshaw coolies and 17 were estate coolies. Among the smokers were 7 Chinese unqualified doctors and 2 Chinese unqualified dentists.

*Perlis.* — Of the 355 registered smokers, 328 were Chinese. No new smokers were registered.

The extent of addiction can only be very roughly estimated. It is believed that about 15% of the Chinese adult male and 1% of the Chinese adult female population are addicted to opium; possibly 1% of the adult male population among the Malays and Indians and 5% of the male Siamese population.

It is further estimated that about thirty-five persons, or 5% of the Indian male population, are addicted to *Cannabis indica*.

*Siam.* — There were 63 005 smokers, of whom 62 354 were males and 651 females, according to a count taken in all opium-smoking establishments on August 15th, 1937. The average consumption was 3.22 hoon per head (100 hoon=37.5 grammes). There were, in addition, 145 persons licensed to smoke outside the establishments. A similar count taken on January 15th, 1930, showed 88 921 smokers.

Out of 21 227 doctors, there were 29 known addicts; out of 310 dentists, there were 3 known addicts. There were no convictions for offences against the narcotic laws of persons belonging to these professions.

Opium-smokers are drawn chiefly from the Chinese labouring and small shopkeeper classes. Of the 145 addicts specially licensed to smoke opium outside opium-smoking establishments, 109 were Chinese and 36 were Siamese. The occupation of the majority of these special licensees was recorded as "trade".

*Trengganu.* — Of the 1 130 smokers on the registers at the end of the year, all except two were Chinese. Nearly all these smokers were drawn from the coolie class.



### 3. System of Dross Control.

*Burma : Northern Shan States.* — In the Hsipaw State, the chief issued orders to the effect that any opium-smoker who was a regular customer to a licensed shop might possess dross not exceeding twenty tolas, and that such dross might be resold to a licensed shop. The chiefs of the states east of the Salween have been advised to issue similar orders as a first step towards dross control.

*North Borneo.* — The Government price for dross collected or purchased was 7 dollars per tael (333 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme). No dross, however, was offered for sale. The dross seized during the year amounted to less than 1 kg.

*Brunei.* — Eight kilogrammes of dross were collected or purchased by the Government during the year. No dross was seized. The dross obtained by the Government was destroyed.

*Straits Settlements.* — The total quantity of dross purchased during the year was 1 650 kg. and 17 kg. were seized. The dross is purchased by the Government at the rate of 7 dollars per tahl for first quality and 1.50 dollars per tahl for second quality and is destroyed.

*Federated Malay States.* — Dross, as in the Straits Settlements, was purchased by the Government of the Federated Malay States at 7 dollars per tahl first quality, and 1.50 dollars per tahl second quality. During the year, 135 kg. 320 gr. of dross were collected or purchased by the Government and 2 kg. 310 gr. of dross were seized and destroyed.

*Hong-Kong.* — No collection or purchase of dross is made in Hong-Kong. All opium dross seized in 1937, amounting to 2 kg., was found to be illicit, and there appeared to be a steady demand for dross in connection with illicit boiling or preparing.

*Netherlands Indies.* — During the year, 370 kg. of dross were collected or bought by the Government and 7 kg. of dross were seized. The Government paid 185 florins per kilogramme for the dross purchased.

*Indo-China.* — The Government of Indo-China does not purchase or collect dross. The consumption and transport of dross are prohibited by law and breaches of the law severely punished. During the year, 3 kg. 258 gr. of dross were seized.

*Johore.* — During the year, 39 kg. 820 gr. of dross were collected or purchased by the Government and 1 kg. of dross was seized and destroyed.

*Kedah.* — No dross was purchased during the year, but 3 kg. of dross were seized.

*Kelantan.* — No dross was collected, purchased or seized by the Government in 1937.

*Perlis.* — No dross was purchased during the year, but 1.21 kg. of dross was seized.

*Siam.* — The changes effected in the system of dross control are described under Section I (a) : " New Legislative and Administrative Measures ", and Section I (b) : " Working of the System of Control ".

The quantity of dross purchased by the Government during the year amounted to 3 766 kg. and the stocks of dross held by the Government on December 31st, 1937, amounted to 40 538 kg. The Government paid 155.57 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme for the dross purchased. The quantities of dross seized during the year amounted to 132 kg.

*Trengganu.* — No dross was collected or purchased during the year, but 157 grammes of dross were seized.

### 4. Illicit Traffic.

*Burma.* — Raw opium was smuggled into most districts from Yunnan and the unadministered areas of the Shan States. Smuggling from India had been reduced to insignificant dimensions. A large proportion of the smuggled opium was brought to Rangoon for consumption and from there distributed to the delta districts.

The total amount of illicit opium seized during the year amounted to 4 263 kg. Seizures of prepared opium were negligible.

The price of contraband raw opium in the frontier districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina was between 29 and 59 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme. In Rangoon, it ranged from 98 to 193 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme.

*North Borneo.* — The total quantities of prepared opium seized or confiscated in 1937 were as follows :

	Tahils	Chis	Huns	Kg.	Gr.
Chandu presumed to be manufactured in China . . . . .	462	0	0	17	464
Chandu origin unknown . . . . .	3	3	4	0	126
Chandu dross origin unknown . . . . .	14	0	7	0	532
	479	4	1	18	122

One seizure was made of a batch of heroin pills, the first effected in North Borneo.

The current price of illicit prepared opium remained at about 19.80 Swiss gold francs per tahlil (37.8 grammes). Prepared opium was sold by the Government at 23.40 Swiss gold francs per tahlil. No cases of the smuggling of raw opium were reported.

*Northern Shan States.* — Illicit traffic exists in all parts of the Northern Shan States. During the year, 747 kg. of raw opium and 2 kg. of prepared opium were seized ; 250 persons were convicted for breaches of the regulations relating to raw and prepared opium. The prices of illicit raw opium ranged from 59 to 137 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme and of prepared opium from 118 to 205 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme. Raw opium is sold to licensees at the rate of 88 Swiss gold francs per kilogramme.

*Southern Shan States.* — The bulk of the illicit traffic came from or through the trans-Salween areas and the great bulk of it was undoubtedly destined for Burma. Fifty-one persons were convicted for breaches of the regulations relating to raw and prepared opium during the year.

*Straits Settlements.* — Seizures in 1937 amounted to 213 tahils (8 kg.) of raw opium and 44 992 tahils (1 701 kg.) of prepared opium, as compared with 7 838 tahils (296 kg.) of raw opium and 32 625 tahils (1 233 kg.) of prepared opium in 1936. The raw opium seized came mainly from Chinese ports, but the greater proportion was believed to be of Iranian origin. The containers of prepared opium almost invariably bore the Red Lion brand label.

The number of prosecutions under the Chandu Revenue Ordinance was 3 566 persons, of whom 3 469 were convicted. Only 1 797 persons were prosecuted for similar offences in 1936 and the convictions numbered 1 760. Of the persons prosecuted in 1937, 2 816 were charged with offences against the rules for the registration of chandu smokers.

The current prices of illicit raw opium varied from 4.50 to 5.20 dollars (8.10 to 9.36 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil (37.8 gr.) and of illicit prepared opium from 6.30 to 9.50 dollars (11.34 to 17.10 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil. The corresponding prices in 1937 were 2.50 to 6 dollars (4.50 to 10.80 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil for raw opium and 4.50 to 9.60 dollars (8.10 to 17.28 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil for prepared opium. The retail price of Government prepared opium in 1937 was 13 dollars (23.40 Swiss gold francs) per tahlil.

Opium smuggling was still the greatest problem with which the Preventive Branch was faced, but fundamental changes were noted in 1937. There was little evidence that highly organised gangs were successfully evading detection for any length of time. The great disparity between the price at which opium could be obtained elsewhere and the price charged for licit prepared opium in Malaya continued, however, to afford an incentive to evasion which undoubtedly tended to bring new traffickers into the market. Stricter control of the internal traffic, and particularly the registration and rationing of addicts, was of great assistance in destroying the market for contraband opium, but the majority of addicts could not afford to pay the high cost of Government prepared opium and could not be expected to purchase it when they might obtain good quality illicit prepared opium at a quarter or half the price.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the technical work of recording suspect traffickers, members of ships' crews, and premises known to be used for illicit purposes. Preventive officers paid 3 780 visits to suspect premises and fifty persons were banished during the year for offences against the Chandu Revenue Ordinance.

Several attempts to import illicit prepared opium through the post were detected during the year.

*Federated Malay States.* — Traffic in foreign opium was practically negligible during 1937. Forty-three tahils (1 kg. 625 gr.) of foreign raw opium and 160 tahils (6 kg. 48 gr.) of foreign prepared opium were seized. The quantity of Government chandu seized in connection with breaches of the opium and chandu laws and regulations amounted to 119 tahils, to which must be added 61 tahils of dross.

*Hong-Kong.* — Supplies of illicit opium for smokers were either prepared locally by persons operating on a small scale using Chinese or Iranian raw opium as their raw material or were imported in a prepared state from Macao, Kwang-chow-wan, Wuchow, Canton and other adjacent ports.

It was difficult to form any estimate of the extent of the export traffic in prepared opium. Large seizures were made under conditions which pointed to the Straits ports, Java and the United States of America as being the destination of the prepared opium seized. The illicit export traffic was undoubtedly highly organised and had ample financial backing. A few cases of smuggling, especially of dry prepared opium in postal packets, were detected.

There were 405 seizures, involving 3 936 230 diacetylmorphine pills.

There were 149 seizures of Chinese opium during the year (total quantity 17 128 taels, or 647 kg.). There were 51 cases of seizures of Iranian opium (6 021 taels, or 227 kg.). In 64 cases, the opium was of the Red Lion brand (17 398 taels, or 658 kg.) and, in 24 cases, the opium was of the Kwang-chow-wan variety (13 707 taels, or 518 kg.).

There were 1 055 persons imprisoned and 86 persons deported for opium offences, and 353 persons imprisoned and 262 persons deported for offences in connection with other dangerous drugs.

The retail price of illicit prepared opium ranged from 2.50 to 3.50 dollars (2.25 to 3.15 Swiss gold francs) per tael (37.8 grammes) while Chinese raw opium ranged in price from 1.70 to 2.20 dollars (1.53 to 1.98 Swiss gold francs) per tael. Iranian raw opium was available during the year at 3 dollars (2.7 Swiss gold francs) per tael. The price of Government opium during the year was 80 dollars (72 Swiss gold francs) per 3 tael (113.4 grammes) tin of Kam Shan opium, and 2.40 dollars (2.16 Swiss gold francs) per 0.2-tael (7.56 grammes) tube for Singapore opium.

*Indo-China.* — There was a general decrease in smuggling throughout the country, owing to the prohibitive measures taken in Yunnan, the poor opium harvest in adjacent territories, the increase in prosperity among the inhabitants and the constant activities of the services in control.

In Cochinchina, the illicit traffic in raw opium arriving on vessels coming from China showed a marked decrease in 1937, owing to events in the Far East. Only 1 kg. of raw opium and 22 kg. of prepared opium were seized, and the price of the drug increased as compared with the previous year.

Contraband traffic in Cochinchina was substantially less than in Tonkin or Annam, owing to its geographical situation.

In Laos, the illicit traffic followed the general tendency to decrease noted in other regions of Indo-China. There were 226 kg. of raw opium and 6 kg. of prepared opium seized, as compared with 540 kg. of raw opium and 48 kg. of prepared opium in the previous year.

Consignments of illicit opium entering Annam from Burma and Yunnan also diminished in quantity. The contraband consisted of both raw and prepared opium. The seizures during 1937 amounted to 118 kg. of raw opium and 58 kg. of prepared opium, as compared with 127 kg. of raw opium and 139 kg. of prepared opium in 1936. The prices of prepared opium varied according to the districts, increasing from north to south.

In Tonkin, formerly subject to an invasion of raw opium from Yunnan and Kwangsi, only 531 kg. of raw opium were seized in 1937, as compared with 5 496 kg. in 1936, while sales of monopoly opium increased from 7 239 kg. in 1936 to 18 426 kg. in 1937. The Government-General of Indo-China took advantage of the favourable opportunity afforded by the decrease in smuggling and the defective harvests in China and the Shan States to raise the price of monopoly opium.

The Government-General of Indo-China expresses the hope that the Chinese authorities will pursue with energy their policy of restricting the cultivation of the opium poppy and prohibiting trade in the drug.

*Johore.* — No large seizures were made during 1937. The authorities are satisfied that importation in large amounts does not occur. A small counterfeiting plant was discovered and destroyed before it started work.

*Siam.* — The areas chiefly affected by the illicit traffic were the provinces on the northern borders of the kingdom. Much of the illicit opium was eventually brought down for retailing to consumers in Bangkok and other more densely populated areas.

A scheme of control was under consideration whereby the illicit cultivation of opium by the hill tribes in Northern Siam might be brought under Government supervision and the opium produced sold only to the Monopoly.

The total seizures of all kinds of opium amounted in 1937 to 3 485 kg. as compared with 4 456 kg. in 1936. These figures, considered in the light of the increases in sales of Government opium during the year, appeared to indicate that the activities of the smugglers had to some extent been discouraged. The total of prosecutions under the Opium Law fell from 10 829 in 1936 to 10 201.

The average current prices of illicit raw and prepared opium and dross at the principal centres during the year were somewhat higher than during 1936 :

	Raw opium	Prepared opium	Dross
	Bahts per tamlung (37.5 grammes) (Between parentheses : in Swiss gold francs)		
Northern (Bayab) .. .. .	1.49 (2.09)	2.55 (3.57)	1.05 (1.47)
North-eastern (Udon) .. .. .	2.03 (2.84)	4.33 (6.06)	2.41 (3.37)
Metropolitan (Bangkok) .. .. .	1.75 (2.45)	4.92 (6.89)	3.36 (4.70)
Southern (Nakorn Stritamraj) .. .. .	4.25 (5.95)	8.12 (11.37)	5.21 (7.29)

The retail prices of Government opium throughout the kingdom in 1937 varied from 7.20 Swiss gold francs to 21 Swiss gold francs per tamlung (37.5 grammes) according to district.

## INFORMATION CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR ORDINARY ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1937<sup>1</sup>

*Canada.* — There were no convictions for opium-smoking in 1937, as compared with 9 convictions in 1936; 5 persons were convicted for frequenting opium-dens in 1937, as compared with 14 in 1936; 5 persons were convicted for being in illegal possession of pipes, as compared with 11 in 1936. There were 127 kg. 324 gr. of prepared opium seized and 123 gr. of dross.

*French Concession at Shanghai.* — Opium-smoking dens, depots and opium-shops continue to be prohibited in the French Concession of Shanghai. Opium-smokers or carriers are prosecuted before the Chinese court. It is estimated that some 5% of the Chinese residents in the Concession are habitual opium-smokers who are unable to dispense with the drug.

Smuggling has developed in the absence of a monopoly authorising the sale of prepared opium. The police of the French Concession have to deal for the most part with middlemen or retailers, the larger stocks being disembarked at Poutong or between Woosung and Shanghai, whence they are distributed in small quantities by sampans along the river. The traffic is at present in the hands of a few specialised bands which are not very numerous or important. With a view to suppressing their activities, constant supervision is exercised on quays, bridges and boats.

During the four quarters of 1937 and the first quarter of 1938, the number of arrests for offences in connection with opium-smoking was 141, 178, 229, 396 and 351 respectively; seizures amounted to 2 kg. 696 gr., 6 kg. 032 gr., 15 kg. 426 gr., 22 kg. 064 gr. and 152 kg. 043 gr. respectively.

*Shanghai Municipal Council.* — For conducting opium-smoking dens, 233 Chinese were apprehended, while 779 Chinese were taken into custody for smoking opium; 661 Chinese were convicted. The municipal police seized 336 oz. of prepared opium and 1 289 oz. of dross. Persons convicted for opium-smoking belong for the most part to the coolie class. Addiction to opium, however, also affected in a lesser degree other sections of the Chinese community, including its more wealthy members.

The municipal authorities have come to the conclusion that addiction among the better classes will never be eradicated by direct action, nor even by a system of registration, as these people will not face the possibility of being classed as addicts. The only practical solution lies in the gradual suppression of opium at its source of origin.

*India.* — The total prohibition of opium-smoking had in 1937 been enforced only in Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar.

In the Central Provinces, the number of offences detected during 1937 was 335. The number of suspected opium-smokers was estimated at 7 965.

In Assam, the habit of opium-smoking had been brought under control to a large extent. During the years 1935-1937, the number of prosecutions under the Assam Opium Smoking Act of 1927 was 10, 24 and 13 respectively.

In Bihar, smoking is prohibited except by registered smokers of over 25 years of age; in Bengal, opium-smoking is prohibited except by licensed smokers, and smoking in company is not allowed; in the United Provinces, all opium-smokers are registered. In Sind, the habit of opium-smoking had been practically suppressed.

*Netherlands Indies.* — The prices obtained for illicit opium of good quality in the regions served by the Monopoly, and the facility with which it was procured, indicated that illicit smoking was practised on a large scale. Chandu of good quality was sold at Java at from 12 to 14 florins (20.4 to 23.8 Swiss gold francs) per tahil (37.8 grammes), whereas the price of Monopoly opium was 20 florins (34 Swiss gold francs). At Poeloe Samboe (Rhio and Dependencies), the prices of illicit chandu varied from 5 to 6 florins per tahil (8.5 to 10.2 Swiss gold francs), whereas the price of Monopoly chandu was 14 florins (23.8 Swiss gold francs).

The smoker appeared to favour raw opium, his preference being probably due to the adulteration of illicit chandu. Chandu appeared increasingly on the illicit market at cheap rates. Chandu is prepared on the spot with an addition of sugar-candy, dross, brown beer, quinine and spices. The price of chandu at Java and Madura was from 25% to 30% lower than the price of pure chandu.

More than 70% of the opium seized was confiscated on board ship or in circumstances which enabled the vessel by which the drug had been imported to be determined. Almost all the vessels in question came from Chinese ports. Of the raw opium seized, 98% was of Iranian origin, with a morphine content of about 10%. The Iranian opium was packed in red paper without mark or label. The well known "A & B" and "A & B Monopoly" marks were found in only a few cases.

<sup>1</sup> Information regarding addiction to opium-smoking furnished by Governments in their ordinary annual reports will be found above under "II. Administration".

An analysis of prepared opium effected in 1937 showed that 57 kg. or 80% had been prepared wholly or in part from Iranian raw opium. More than 90% of the prepared opium seized was packed in copper boxes bearing the Lion, Globe and Serpent label and Chinese characters. More than 1.3% of the chandu seized was opium of the Straits Settlements Monopoly and 0.7% of the Indo-Chinese Monopoly. About 150 different brands of illicit opium were notified.

There were, in 1937, 1 547 cases in connection with opium offences, in which 1 708 persons were involved. Fifty-seven persons were preventively detained under suspicion of having committed an offence, and 51 persons convicted of offences were expelled on the expiry of their sentences.

The authorities noted that there was a decrease in the number of seizures of raw and prepared opium not derived from Monopoly opium. Seizures of such opium decreased from 655 in 1936 to 397 in 1937, whereas seizures of Monopoly opium increased from 908 in 1936 to 1 098 in 1937. The quantity of opium not derived from the Monopoly decreased from 755 kg. in 1936 to 483 kg. in 1937.

Wholesale prices in the illicit traffic in the principal centres of illicit raw opium varied from 100 to 340 florins (170 to 578 Swiss gold francs) per kilogramme. The price of chandu per kilogramme varied from 135 to 640 florins (229.50 to 1 088 Swiss gold francs).

*Trinidad and Tobago.* — The habit of opium-smoking is confined to the Chinese section of the population. It has been considerably reduced, though not entirely suppressed. It is mostly practised in the secluded parts of the Chinese living-quarters, and information is rarely obtained to enable raids to be organised.

*Zanzibar.* — With reference to a statement in the report for Zanzibar to the effect that, in 1937, there were 57 licensed opium addicts, the following additional information has been obtained through the representative of the United Kingdom on the Opium Advisory Committee.

Under the Zanzibar Dangerous Drugs Decree (Chapter 64 of the revised edition of the Laws, 1934), it is an offence to possess or control any opium pipe or other receptacle, utensil or material habitually or customarily used for opium- or bhang-smoking. Section 19 of the decree, however, makes it lawful for the Director of Medical Services, in his discretion, to grant to any person who has acquired the habit of using opium, and whose health will be detrimentally affected by the immediate discontinuance of the habit, a permit to possess and use opium during such period and in such quantity, not exceeding 2 oz. in every month, as shall be specified in the permit. Only the Director of Medical Services or such Government medical officer as he may from time to time appoint may supply opium under this section of the decree.

There were six prosecutions during 1937 for the unlawful possession of opium.

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# ANNEX I.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933 TO 1937 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED UP TO JUNE 30TH, 1939.

## Signs :

- × : A report has been received.
- : No report has been received.
- \* : Although no annual report has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays EUROPE.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Countries EUROPE.
Albanie . . . . .	—*	—	—	—*	—	Albania.
Allemagne <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Germany. <sup>1</sup>
Belgique . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Bulgaria.
Danemark . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de) . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Spain.
Estonie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Estonia.
Finlande . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Finland.
France . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Greece.
Hongrie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande . . . . .	×	—*	×	×	×	Ireland.
Islande . . . . .	×	—	—*	—	×	Iceland.
Italie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	—	Italy.
Lettonie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Latvia.
Liechtenstein <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Liechtenstein. <sup>2</sup>
Lithuanie . . . . .	×	×	×	—*	—*	Lithuania.
Luxembourg . . . . .	—*	—	×	×	×	Luxemburg.
Monaco . . . . .	×	—	×	—	—	Monaco.
Norvège . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Norway.
Pays-Bas . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Netherlands.
Pologne . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Poland.
Portugal . . . . .	×	×	×	×	—*	Portugal.
Roumanie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	—*	Roumania.
Saint-Marin <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	San Marino. <sup>3</sup>
Suède . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Turkey.
U.R.S.S. . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Yugoslavia.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Gibraltar . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Malta.
<i>AMÉRIQUE.</i>						<i>AMERICA.</i>
<i>Amérique du Nord :</i>						<i>North America :</i>
Canada . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	Newfoundland.
<i>Dépendances, colonies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>Française :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	×	×	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
<i>Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles :</i>						<i>Mexico and Caribbean :</i>
Costa-Rica . . . . .	×	—*	×	—*	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba . . . . .	—*	×	×	×	×	Cuba.
République Dominicaine . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—*	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	Guatemala.
Haïti . . . . .	—	—	—*	×	×	Haiti.
Honduras . . . . .	—	—	—*	—	—	Honduras.
Mexique . . . . .	—*	×	×	×	×	Mexico.
Nicaragua . . . . .	×	×	×	—*	—	Nicaragua.
Panama . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—*	—	Panama.
Salvador . . . . .	—*	×	×	×	×	Salvador.

<sup>1</sup> The German Government also forwarded to the Secretary-General, on September 21st, 1938, a report on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in Austria (*Land Österreich*) for the year 1937.

<sup>2</sup> Received too late to be included in the Summary.

<sup>3</sup> The imports and exports of this country are included in the statistics of the country with which a Customs Union has been concluded.

Pays

1933    1934    1935    1936    1937

**AMÉRIQUE (suite).**

**Mexique, Amérique Centrale  
et Antilles (suite) :**

*Dépendances, protectorats, colo-  
nies, etc. :*

*Britanniques :*

*Antilles britanniques :*

Bahamas . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Barbades . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Iles du Vent :*

Grenade . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Saint-Vincent . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Sainte-Lucie . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Iles sous le Vent :*

Antigua . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Dominique . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Iles Vierges . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Montserrat . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Saint-Christophe et Nièves . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Jamaïque et dépendances*

Bermudes . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Honduras britannique . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Trinité et Tobago . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Français :*

Guadeloupe . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x
Martinique . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x

*Néerlandais :*

Curaçao . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
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*Amérique du Sud :*

Argentine . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	—
Bolivie . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—	—
Bésil . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—	—
Chili . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x
Colombie . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—*	x
Equateur . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Pérou . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x
Venezuela . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Dépendances, colonies, etc. :*

*Britanniques :*

Iles Falkland et dépendances . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Guyane britannique . . . . .	—*	x	x	x	x

*Française :*

Guyane française . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x
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*Néerlandaise :*

Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
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**ASIE.**

Afghanistan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	x
Arabie Saoudienne . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Chine <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Inde . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Birmanie . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Etats Chan du Nord . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Etats Chan du Sud . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Irak . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Iran . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Japon . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Siam . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

*Dépendances, protectorats, colo-  
nies, etc. :*

*Britanniques :*

Aden et dépendances . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*
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*Bornéo britannique :*

Bornéo septentrional . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Sarawak . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Ceylan . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Chypre . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Etablissements du Détroit . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Etats Malais fédérés . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x

Countries

**AMERICA (continued).**

**Mexico and Caribbean (con-  
tinued) :**

*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colo-  
nies, etc. :*

*British :*

*British West Indies :*

Bahamas.  
Barbados.

*Windward Islands :*

Grenada.  
St. Vincent.  
St. Lucia.

*Leeward Islands :*

Antigua.  
Dominica.  
Virgin Islands.  
Montserrat.

St. Kitts and Nevis.

Jamaica and Dependen-  
cies.

Bermuda.  
British Honduras.  
Trinidad and Tobago.

*French :*

Guadeloupe.  
Martinique.

*Dutch :*

Curaçao.

*South America :*

Argentine.  
Bolivia.  
Brazil.  
Chile.  
Colombia.  
Ecuador.  
Paraguay.  
Peru.  
Uruguay.  
Venezuela.

*Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :*

*British :*

Falkland Islands and Depen-  
dencies.  
British Gulana.

*French :*

French Gulana.

*Dutch :*

Surinam.

**ASIA.**

Afghanistan.  
Saudi Arabia.  
China.<sup>1</sup>  
India.

Burma.  
Northern Shan States.  
Southern Shan States.

Iraq.  
Iran.  
Japan.  
Siam.

*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colo-  
nies, etc. :*

*British :*

Aden and Dependencies.

*British Borneo :*

North Borneo.  
Sarawak.

Ceylon.  
Cyprus.  
Straits Settlements.  
Federated Malay States.

<sup>1</sup> The list of foreign concessions or settlements in China is given below.  
<sup>2</sup> The country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1937.  
<sup>3</sup> Received too late to be included in the Summary.

Pays ASIE (suite).	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
<b>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</b>					
Johore. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Kedah. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Kelantan. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Perlis. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Trengganu et Brunéi. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Hong-Kong. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
<b>Des Etats-Unis :</b>					
Commonwealth des Philippines. . . . .	x	x	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x
<b>Français :</b>					
Etablissements dans l'Inde. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x
Union indochinoise. . . . .	x	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
<b>Italien :</b>					
Iles de l'Egée. . . . .	—	—	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
<b>Japonais :</b>					
Corée (Chosen). . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Formose (Taiwan). . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Kouan-Toung. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
<b>Néerlandais :</b>					
Indes néerlandaises. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>
<b>Portugais :</b>					
Indes portugaises. . . . .	x	x	x	x	— <sup>*</sup>
Macao. . . . .	x	x	x	x	— <sup>*</sup>
Timor. . . . .	x	x	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x
<b>Territoires sous mandat :</b>					
<b>Britannique :</b>					
Palestine et Transjordanie. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Français :</b>					
Syrie et Liban. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x	x
<b>AFRIQUE.</b>					
Egypte. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopie. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
Libéria. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Soudan. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Union Sud-Africaine. . . . .	x	x	x	—	x <sup>1</sup>
<b>Territoire sous administration internationale :</b>					
Tanger. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</b>					
<b>Belge :</b>					
Congo belge. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Britanniques :</b>					
<b>Afrique occidentale britannique :</b>					
Côte de l'Or. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Gambie. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Nigéria. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra-Leone. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Bassoutoland. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Betchouanaland. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Kéniä. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x	x
Iles Maurice et dépendances. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Nyasaland. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Ouganda. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Rhodésie du Nord. . . . .	x	x	—	—	x
Rhodésie du Sud. . . . .	x	x	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x <sup>1</sup>
Sainte-Hélène. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	x <sup>1</sup>
Seychelles. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x	x
Somalie britannique. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Swaziland. . . . .	x	x	x	x	x
Zanzibar. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x	x	x
<b>Espagnols :</b>					
Afrique du Nord. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
Guinée espagnole. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
Moroc (zone espagnole). . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni). . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	—
<b>Français :</b>					
Afrique-Equatoriale française. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	—	x	x	x
Afrique-Occidentale française. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	—	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x
Algérie. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	—	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>	— <sup>*</sup>
Côte des Somalis. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	—	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x
Madagascar et dépendances. . . . .	x	—	x	x	x
Maroc. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	—	x	x	x
Ile de la Réunion. . . . .	x	—	x	x	x
Tunis. . . . .	— <sup>*</sup>	x	— <sup>*</sup>	x	x

Countries ASIA (continued).	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
<b>Dependences, etc. (continued) :</b>					
Johore.					
Kedah.					
Kelantan.					
Perlis.					
Trengganu and Brunel.					
Hong-Kong.					
<b>Of the United States :</b>					
Commonwealth of the Philippines.					
<b>French :</b>					
French India.					
French Indo-China.					
<b>Italian :</b>					
Ægean Islands.					
<b>Japanese :</b>					
Korea (Chosen).					
Formosa (Taiwan).					
Kwantung.					
<b>Dutch :</b>					
Netherlands Indies.					
<b>Portuguese :</b>					
Portuguese India.					
Macao.					
Timor.					
<b>Mandated Territories :</b>					
<b>British :</b>					
Palestine and Transjordan.					
<b>French :</b>					
Syria and Lebanon.					
<b>AFRICA.</b>					
Egypt.					
Ethiopia.					
Liberia.					
Sudan.					
Union of South Africa.					
<b>Territory under International Administration :</b>					
Tangier.					
<b>Dependences, Protectorates, Colonies; etc. :</b>					
<b>Belgian :</b>					
Belgian Congo.					
<b>British :</b>					
<b>British West Africa :</b>					
Gold Coast.					
Gambia.					
Nigeria.					
Sierra Leone.					
Basutoland.					
Bechuanaland.					
Kenya.					
Mauritius and Dependencies.					
Nyasaland.					
Uganda.					
Northern Rhodesia.					
Southern Rhodesia.					
St. Helena.					
Seychelles.					
Somaliland.					
Swaziland.					
Zanzibar.					
<b>Spanish :</b>					
Northern Africa.					
Spanish Guinen.					
Morocco (Spanish zone).					
Rio de Oro (including Ifni).					
<b>French :</b>					
French Equatorial Africa.					
French West Africa.					
Algeria.					
Somali Coast.					
Madagascar and Dependencies.					
Morocco.					
Reunion.					
Tunis.					

<sup>1</sup> This country or territory has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1937.  
<sup>2</sup> Received too late to be included in the Summary.



Pays	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Countries
<b>AFRIQUE (suite).</b>						<b>AFRICA (continued).</b>
<i>Dépendances, etc. (suite) :</i>						<i>Dependencies, etc. (continued) :</i>
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Erythrée . . . . .	—	—*	—*	—*	—	Eritrea.
Libye (Tripolitaine ; Cyrénaïque) . . . . .	—	—	—*	—*	—	Libya (Tripolitania ; Cyrenaica).
Somalie . . . . .	—	—*	—*	—*	—	Somali.
<i>Portugais :</i>						<i>Portuguese :</i>
Angola . . . . .	x	x	x*	x	—*	Angola.
Cap-Vert, Iles du . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Cape Verde Islands.
Guinée portugaise . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique . . . . .	—*	x	x	x	—*	Mozambique.
Saint-Thomas et Prince . . . . .	x	x	x	x	—*	St. Thomé & Príncipe Isl.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Belge :</i>						<i>Belgian :</i>
Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Ruanda-Urundi.
<i>Britannique :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Cameroun . . . . .	—*	—	—*	—*	—	Cameroons.
Tanganyika (Territ. du) . . . . .	—*	—*	x	—*	x <sup>1</sup>	Tanganyika Territory.
Togo . . . . .	—*	—	—*	—*	—	Togo.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Cameroun . . . . .	—*	—*	x	x	x	Cameroons.
Togo . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x	Togo.
<i>Sud Africain :</i>						<i>South Africa :</i>
Sud-Ouest Africain . . . . .	—*	—	—	—	—	South West Africa.
<b>Océanie.</b>						<b>OCEANIA.</b>
Australie . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	New Zealand.
<i>Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :</i>						<i>Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :</i>
<i>Australiens :</i>						<i>Australian :</i>
Norfolk . . . . .	—*	—*	x	x	x	Norfolk.
Papouasie . . . . .	—*	—*	x	x	x	Papua.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Fidji (Iles) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Fiji Islands.
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Salomon (Iles) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Solomon Islands.
Tonga . . . . .	—*	x	x	x	x	Tonga.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Etablissements français en Océanie . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x	French Settlements.
Nouvelle-Calédonie . . . . .	x	—*	x	x	x	New Caledonia.
<i>Condominium franco-britannique :</i>						<i>Anglo-French Condominium :</i>
Nouvelles-Hébrides . . . . .	—*	x	x	x	x	New Hebrides.
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>						<i>New Zealand :</i>
Cook, Tokelau, etc. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Cook, Tokelau, etc.
<i>Territoires sous mandat :</i>						<i>Mandated Territories :</i>
<i>Australien :</i>						<i>Australian :</i>
Nouvelle-Guinée . . . . .	x	—*	x	x	x	New Guinea.
<i>De l'Empire britannique :</i>						<i>British Empire :</i>
Nauru . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Nauru.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>	Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
<i>Néo-zélandais :</i>						<i>New Zealand :</i>
Samoa occidental . . . . .	—*	—*	—*	x	x	Western Samoa.
<i>Concessions et « settlements » étrangers en Chine :</i>						<i>Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China :</i>
<i>Internationaux :</i>						<i>International :</i>
Chang-Haï . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	Shanghai.
Kou-Lang-Sou . . . . .	x	—	—	—	—	Kulangsü.
<i>Britanniques :</i>						<i>British :</i>
Niou-Tchouang . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Newchwang.
Shameen . . . . .	x	—	—	x	x	Shameen.
Tien-Tsin . . . . .	x	—	—	x	—	Tientsin.
<i>Français :</i>						<i>French :</i>
Chang-Haï . . . . .	x	—	x	—	x	Shanghai.
Han-Kéou . . . . .	x	—	—	—	—	Hankow.
Shameen . . . . .	—	—	—	—	x	Shameen.
Tien-Tsin . . . . .	x	—	—	—	—	Tientsin.
<i>Italiens :</i>						<i>Italian :</i>
Tien-Tsin . . . . .	x	—	—	—	—	Tientsin.
<i>Japonais :</i>						<i>Japanese :</i>
Amoy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Amoy.
Chungking . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Chungking.
Fou-Tchéou . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Foochow.
Hang-Tchéou . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Hangchow.
Han-Kéou . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>	Hankow.
Shasi . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Shasi.
Sou-Tchéou . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Soochow.
Tien-Tsin . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x <sup>1</sup>	Tientsin.

<sup>1</sup> Received too late to be included in the Summary.

## ANNEX II.

### A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(Table established on March 15th, 1939.¹)

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague  January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva  February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs  July 13th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs  June 26th, 1930²	Country
<i>Europe.</i>					<i>Europe.</i>
Albanie . . . . .	3.II.25	—	9.IX.37	—	Albania.
Allemagne³ . . . . .	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	—	Germany. ³
Belgique . . . . .	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	27.XI.37	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord . . . . .	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	—	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie . . . . .	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	—	Bulgaria.
Danemark . . . . .	21.X.21	23.IV.30	5.VI.36	—	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de) . . . . .	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	—	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne . . . . .	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	—	Spain.
Estonie . . . . .	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	5.VII.35	—	Estonia.
Finlande . . . . .	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	25.IX.36	—	Finland.
France . . . . .	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	—	France.
Grèce . . . . .	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.31	16.II.38	Greece.
Hongrie . . . . .	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	—	Hungary.
Irlande . . . . .	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	—	Ireland.
Islande . . . . .	21.X.21	—	—	—	Iceland.
Italie . . . . .	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	—	Italy.
Lettonie . . . . .	18.I.32	31.X.28	3.VIII.37	—	Latvia.
Liechtenstein . . . . .	⁴	⁴	⁴	—	Liechtenstein.
Lithuanie . . . . .	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	—	Lithuania.
Luxembourg . . . . .	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	30.V.36	—	Luxemburg.
Monaco . . . . .	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	—	Monaco.
Norvège . . . . .	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	—	Norway.
Pays-Bas . . . . .	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	—	Netherlands.
Pologne . . . . .	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	—	Poland.
Portugal . . . . .	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	—	Portugal.
Roumanie . . . . .	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.VI.33	28.VI.38	Roumania.
Saint-Marin . . . . .	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	—	San Marino.
Suède . . . . .	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	—	Sweden.
Suisse . . . . .	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	—	Switzerland.
Tchéco-Slovaquie . . . . .	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	—	Czecho-Slovakia.
Turquie . . . . .	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	—	Turkey.
U.R.S.S. . . . .	—	31.X.35	31.X.35	—	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie . . . . .	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	—	Yugoslavia.
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>					<i>North America.</i>
Canada . . . . .	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	27.IX.38	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	—	United States of Ame- rica.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>					<i>Central America.</i>
Costa-Rica . . . . .	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	—	Costa Rica.
Cuba . . . . .	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	—	Cuba.
République Dominicaine . . . . .	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	—	Dominican Republic.
Guatemala . . . . .	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	2.VIII.38	Guatemala.
Haïti . . . . .	30.VI.20	30.XI.38	4.V.33	30.XI.38	Haiti.

¹ It will be seen from this table that seven countries are parties to the four Conventions; forty-two are parties to three Conventions, forty being parties to the Conventions of 1912, 1931 and 1936; thirteen are parties to two Conventions, two being parties to the Conventions of 1912 and 1925, six to the Conventions of 1912 and 1931 and five to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. Five countries are parties to one Convention only, two being parties to the Convention of 1912 and three to the Convention of 1931.

² Three countries are parties to no convention.  
³ This Convention will come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States.

⁴ See note 1 at the bottom of page 45 (Annex I).  
⁵ In regard to the Hague Convention of 1912, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in a letter dated October 14th, 1936, forwarded to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the declaration given below. The same declaration was sent to the Secretariat by the Swiss Federal Political Department in a letter dated July 15th, 1936, in regard to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931.

Text of the declaration :

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 18th, 1931	Convention for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs June 26th, 1936	Country
<i>Amérique Centrale (suite)</i>					<i>Central America (contd.)</i>
Honduras . . . . .	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	—	Honduras.
Mexique . . . . .	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	—	Mexico.
Nicaragua . . . . .	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	—	Nicaragua.
Panama . . . . .	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	—	Panama.
Salvador . . . . .	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	—	Salvador.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>					<i>South America.</i>
Argentine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Argentine.
Bolivie . . . . .	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	—	Bolivia.
Brésil . . . . .	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	2.VII.38	Brazil.
Chili . . . . .	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	—	Chile.
Colombie . . . . .	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	—	Colombia.
Equateur . . . . .	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	—	Ecuador.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Paraguay.
Pérou . . . . .	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	—	Peru.
Uruguay . . . . .	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	—	Uruguay.
Venezuela . . . . .	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	—	Venezuela.
<i>Asie.</i>					<i>Asia.</i>
Afghanistan . . . . .	—	—	21.VI.35	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne . . . . .	—	—	15.VIII.36	—	Saudi Arabia.
Chine . . . . .	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	21.X.37	China.
Inde . . . . .	10.I.20	17.II.26	14.XI.32	4.VIII.37	India.
Irak . . . . .	20.X.24	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	—	Iraq.
Iran . . . . .	—	—	28.IX.32	—	Iran.
Japon . . . . .	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	—	Japan.
Siam . . . . .	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	—	Siam.
<i>Afrique.</i>					<i>Africa.</i>
Egypte . . . . .	—	16.III.26	10.IV.33	—	Egypt.
Ethiopie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	Ethiopia.
Libéria . . . . .	30.VI.20	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan . . . . .	—	20.VI.26	25.VIII.32	—	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine . . . . .	10.I.20	17.II.26	4.I.38	—	Union of South Africa.
<i>Océanie.</i>					<i>Oceania.</i>
Australie . . . . .	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	—	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	10.I.20	17.II.26	17.VI.35	—	New Zealand.
Nombre de Parties aux Conventions. . . . .	59	54	63	9	Number of Parties to the Conventions.

**B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.**

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique . . . . .	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde . . . . .	17.II.26	India
France . . . . .	29.IV.26	France
Japon . . . . .	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal . . . . .	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam . . . . .	6.V.27	Siam

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION  
OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

Date of ratification

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord . . . . .	3.IV.33 . . .	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France . . . . .	10.V.33 . . .	France
Pays-Bas . . . . .	22.V.33 . . .	Netherlands
Portugal . . . . .	27.I.34 . . .	Portugal
Siam . . . . .	19.XI.34 . . .	Siam
Inde . . . . .	4.XII.35 . . .	India
Japon . . . . .	22.I.37 . . .	Japan

## II. GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO WORLD MANUFACTURE AND USE OF AND TRADE IN THE PRINCIPAL DRUGS LICITLY MANUFACTURED IN 1937

(i) The examination of the statistics for 1937<sup>1</sup> (the last year for which complete statistics are available) relating to the five principal drugs (morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, codeine and dionine) shows that, as compared with 1936, there was a general and very marked increase in the *world manufacture* of the drugs in question.

As regards *world consumption*, there has been a considerable decrease for morphine and an increase for all the other drugs.

*World stocks* show a very large increase for morphine, and codeine; stocks of dionine also rose, though to a lesser extent. Stocks of diacetylmorphine and cocaine have remained almost unchanged.

The total volume of *exports* shows a marked decrease for morphine, cocaine and diacetylmorphine, but a considerable increase for codeine and dionine.

(ii) In order to bring out more clearly the nature of the changes that occurred in 1937, each drug will now be dealt with separately.

**Morphine.**—The *manufacture* of morphine rose from approximately 36.9 tons in 1936 to about 43.2 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 6.3 tons, or nearly 17%. The curve of morphine manufacture has thus continued to rise since 1936. Whereas during the period 1931 to 1935 the annual morphine manufacture varied between 26.7 and 30.8 tons, and the average amount manufactured during these five years was roughly 29 tons, in 1936 world manufacture amounted to 36.9 tons and in 1937 to 43.2 tons, making a total increase as compared with 1935 of 12.4 tons, or more than 40%.

When examining the utilisation in 1936 of morphine for legitimate requirements, the Committee found that the increase in morphine manufactured in 1936 of nearly 6 tons as compared with 1935 is due to the increase in the quantity of this drug converted principally into codeine and dionine. The quantity of morphine converted into other drugs having risen from 21.8 tons in 1935 to 27.7 tons in 1936,—i.e., an increase of 27% over 1935.

What is the explanation of the increase of 6.3 tons in the world manufacture of morphine in 1937? Did the legitimate world requirements of morphine during that year increase by that amount?

The quantity of morphine *converted* into other drugs, chiefly codeine and dionine, rose from 27.7 tons in 1936 to 32.3 tons in 1937; in 1937, therefore, the increase as compared with 1936 amounted to 4.6 tons, or 16.2%. Nearly three-quarters of the amount of morphine manufactured in 1937 in excess of the amount produced in 1936 (6.3 tons) was used for conversion into codeine and dionine.

On the other hand, the *world consumption* of morphine declined; it amounted to about 8.8 tons in 1936 and to only about 8 tons in 1937, a reduction of 800 kg., or approximately 10%.

Altogether, therefore, about 40.3 tons were used for conversion and consumption; as the total manufacture amounted to 43.2 tons, world stocks of morphine should thus have risen by approximately 2.9 tons.

*Stocks* of morphine did in fact increase from 7.7 tons in 1936 to about 10.2 tons in 1937—i.e., by approximately 2.5 tons, or 32.5%.

Taking into account the fact that certain countries failed to supply consumption statistics for 1937, it may be concluded that the world manufacture of morphine in 1937 corresponded very closely to the legitimate world morphine requirements for that year.

The total *exports* of morphine in 1937 were lower by 175 kg., or 13%, as compared with 1936 (total exports in 1936: 1 350 kg.; in 1937: 1 175 kg.).

**Diacetylmorphine.**—The *manufacture* of diacetylmorphine rose from about 870 kg. in 1936 to about 975 kg. in 1937—an increase of 105 kg., or roughly 12%.

The *consumption* of this drug in 1936 amounted to 853 kg. and in 1937 to 980 kg., making a total increase of 127 kg., or about 15%, as compared with 1936.

As *stocks* of diacetylmorphine remained almost unchanged, it may be concluded that the increase in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine in 1937 was completely absorbed by the increase in consumption during that year.

*Exports* of diacetylmorphine continued to fall; from 208 kg. in 1936 they dropped to 199 kg. in 1937 (a reduction of 4.3%).

**Cocaine.**—The *manufacture* of cocaine rose from 3.95 tons in 1936 to 4.08 tons in 1937—an increase of 130 kg., or about 3%.

The *consumption* of cocaine, which was approximately 3.54 tons in 1936, amounted to about 3.87 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 330 kg., or 9.3%, as compared with 1936.

<sup>1</sup> As Italy furnished no statistics for 1937, it was assumed for purposes of a comparison with 1936 that manufacture, consumption, exports and stocks of drugs in Italy remained unchanged in 1937. For Italy, therefore, the 1936 figures have been included in the world totals for 1937.

As *stocks* remained almost unchanged (at about 3 tons), the discrepancy of 200 kg. between manufacture and consumption would probably be explained if the Italian statistics for 1937 were available.

*Exports* of cocaine fell from 1 008 kg. in 1936 to 914 kg. in 1937 (a reduction of 9.3%).

*Methylmorphine (codeine).*—The *manufacture* of codeine, which amounted to 24.2 tons in 1936, rose to about 28.8 tons in 1937—an increase of 4.6 tons, or about 19%, as compared with 1936.

No *consumption* statistics are available for codeine and dionine, owing to the fact that Article 13 of the Limitation Convention dispensed the parties from the obligation to furnish consumption statistics for those drugs. According to the Secretariat's calculations,<sup>1</sup> however, the consumption of codeine increased by 2.1 tons, or 8.7%, in 1937 (about 24.2 tons in 1936 and 26.3 tons in 1937).

*World stocks* of codeine rose from 8.1 tons in 1936 to about 10.6 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 2.5 tons, or roughly 30%.

The increase in the quantity of codeine manufactured in 1937 as compared with 1936 (4.6 tons) was therefore used partly to meet the increase of 2.1 tons in consumption in 1937 and partly to increase the reserve stocks, which were 2.5 tons higher.

While, as stated above, *exports* of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine declined, exports of codeine show a very marked increase; they rose from 4.14 tons in 1936 to 5.2 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 1.06 tons, or 25.6%.

*Ethylmorphine (dionine).*—The *manufacture* of dionine rose in 1937 by about 300 kg., or 11.5%, as compared with 1936 (1936 : 2.6 tons; 1937 : 2.9 tons).

*Consumption*, as calculated by the Secretariat, rose from approximately 2.7 tons in 1936 to about 2.8 tons in 1937—i.e., an increase of 100 kg., or 3.7%.

*World stocks* at the end of 1937 amounted to about 1.3 tons, whereas at the same period of the previous year they amounted to only 1.1 tons, so that the increase amounts to 200 kg., or 18.2%.

As in the case of codeine, the larger quantity of dionine manufactured was absorbed partly by the slight increase in consumption in 1937 and partly by reserve stocks.

*Exports* of dionine in 1937 rose by 126 kg., or 20.5%, as compared with 1936, the total exports of this drug having amounted to 615 kg. in 1936 and 741 kg. in 1937.

(iii) *Drug Manufacture in the Principal Manufacturing Countries.*—An examination of the statistics of the manufacture of drugs in the principal manufacturing countries reveals the following situation :

*Morphine.*—In the first place stands the United States, with a manufacture of 10.2 tons in 1937—i.e., 23.7% of the total quantity (43.2 tons) manufactured in that year. The next countries in order of importance in 1937 are : the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (7.8 tons, or 17.9%), Germany (4.9 tons, or 11.4%) and Japan (4.8 tons, or 11.1%).

The four countries together produced 27.7 tons, or 64.1%, of the total quantity of morphine manufactured in 1937.

*Diacetylmorphine.*—The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies the first place for 1937, with a quantity of 291 kg., or 29.8% of the total quantity (975 kg.) of diacetylmorphine manufactured in that year, and the second Japan, with 200 kg., or 20.5% of the total.

*Codeine.*—The United States occupies the first place for 1937, with a manufacture of 7.6 tons, or 26.4% of the total amount (28.9 tons) manufactured in that year. There follow : the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (4.5 tons, or 15.8%), Germany (4 tons, or 14%) and France (3.5 tons, or 12.1%).

These four countries together produced 19.6 tons, or 68.3% of the total quantity of codeine manufactured in 1937.

*Dionine.*—The first place is occupied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a total manufacture in 1937 of 612 kg., or 21.4% of the total quantity (2 870 kg.) manufactured in that year. The next countries are : Germany (552 kg., or 19.2%), the United States (392 kg., or 13.7%) and France (391 kg., or 13.6%).

These four countries together produced 1 947 kg., or 67.9% of the world output of dionine in 1937.

*Cocaine.*—The first place is occupied by Japan, with a total manufacture for 1937 of 896 kg., or 21.9% of the total amount (4 083 kg.) manufactured in that year. The next countries are : the United States (813 kg., or 19.9%), Germany (595 kg., or 14.6%) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (459 kg., or 11.2%).

Those four countries together produced 2 763 kg., or 67.6% of the total amount of cocaine manufactured in 1937.

<sup>1</sup> It is possible to calculate the *world* consumption of codeine and dionine fairly accurately by adding to world stocks at the beginning of the year world manufacture during that year and deducting any quantities converted and stocks at the end of that year.

(iv) The most outstanding features of the position in 1937 were as follows :

1. The manufacture of morphine for all purposes (consumption of morphine as such and conversion into other drugs) continued to increase fairly rapidly. Taking as a basis the last year of the period 1931-1935 during which manufacture and legitimate world requirements amounted on an average to 29 tons, we find that in 1937 morphine manufacture increased by 12.4 tons, or more than 40%, as compared with 1935.

There was a similar increase in the manufacture of codeine and the parallel nature of the two movements is clearly illustrated by the following figures :

*World Manufacture of Morphine and Codeine, 1935-1937.*

	(Tons.)	1935	1936	1937	Increase as compared with 1935
Morphine .. .. .		30.8	36.9	43.2	+ 12.4
Increase as compared with the preceding year .. .			+ 6.1	+ 6.3	40%
Codeine .. .. .		19.9	24.2	28.8	+ 8.9
Increase as compared with the preceding year .. .			+ 4.3	+ 4.6	45%

This table shows that about 70% of the 12.4 tons representing the increase in the amount of morphine manufactured during the two years in question was converted into codeine.

2. The second noteworthy feature is the increase in world reserve stocks of morphine and codeine. This movement is illustrated by the following figures :

*World Stocks of Morphine and Codeine in 1935-1937.*

	(Tons.)	1935	1936	1937	Increase as compared with 1935
Morphine .. .. .		8.0	7.7	10.2	2.2
					25.5%
Codeine .. .. .		8.6	8.1	10.6	2.0
					23.3%

In 1937, morphine stocks reached their highest level since 1931, and codeine stocks their highest level since 1934 (the first year for which statistics relating to this drug are available).

3. The third point of interest relates to the consumption of morphine and codeine as compared with the world stocks of these two drugs.

Last year, the Committee noted a very abrupt increase in the consumption of codeine and a slight increase in the consumption of morphine in 1936, the former amounting to 4.9 tons and the latter to 500 kg. As, in the great majority of countries, consumption statistics are based on sales by wholesalers to retailers and not on sales by retailers to the public, the Committee could only assume that, in 1936, chemists, military hospitals and other medical institutions belonging to the defence forces in certain countries obtained supplies from manufacturers and wholesalers, with a view to accumulating stocks, with the result that the stocks which, in the terminology of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, are known as "reserve stocks" and "Government stocks" increased, whereas in the statistics that increase is shown under the head of "consumption".

Whereas in 1936 stocks in the hands of retailers increased, during 1937 an increase in the stocks of manufacturers and wholesalers took place, as shown by the foregoing table.

This conclusion is likewise borne out by the movement of the world stocks of the two drugs in question during 1936; as shown by the foregoing table, the stocks of these two drugs were lower in 1936 than in 1935, and this decline was most probably due to the transfer of the stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The latter, having increased their stocks in 1936, restricted their purchases in 1937, which, as regards morphine, explains why its consumption dropped by about 800 kg. in 1937 as compared with 1936.

(v) To appreciate the significance of figures relating to the manufacture of drugs in 1937, and to measure the exact importance of the changes which have occurred in the situation since the Geneva and Limitation Conventions came into force, it is appropriate to examine the data for 1937 in the light of statistics for previous years. The changes are best understood by referring to the figures relating to (1) world manufacture and world requirements of morphine during the period 1925-1937, and (2) international trade in morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine during the period 1926-1937.

1. As the graph No. I shows, the period 1925-1937 can, in respect of the manufacture of morphine, be subdivided into three distinct stages :

The first extends from 1925 to 1930 and is characterised by a considerable excess, in each year of world manufacture over legitimate world requirements of morphine. The average yearly production reached 44.3 tons, whereas, according to the Secretariat's estimates, legitimate requirements in the same period averaged approximately 29 tons per annum. The excess, averaging 15.3 tons per annum and totalling approximately 92 tons for the whole period 1925-1930, found its way into the illicit traffic. It is pertinent to point out that figures for world manufacture in the years 1925-1928 represent rather minimum quantities known before the Geneva Convention came into effect.

The second stage extends from 1931 to 1935 and is distinguished by the fact that the world manufacture of morphine becomes stabilised at the level of legitimate world requirements—namely, about 29 tons annually on the average. This period reveals very clearly the results secured through the application of the Geneva and Limitation Conventions, the first of which came into force in September 1928 and the second in July 1933.

The third stage begins in 1936 ; it is characterised by a somewhat considerable increase in manufacture, which continued in 1937. As the above analysis shows, however, that increase is accounted for by legitimate requirements, and particularly by an increase in the amount of morphine converted into codeine and dionine, as also by an increase in stocks.

2. The graph No. II illustrating the movement of the international drug trade, shows that the total exports of morphine, which, in 1926, amounted to 12.3 tons, had fallen to 1.17 tons in 1937, representing only 9.5% of the former figure.

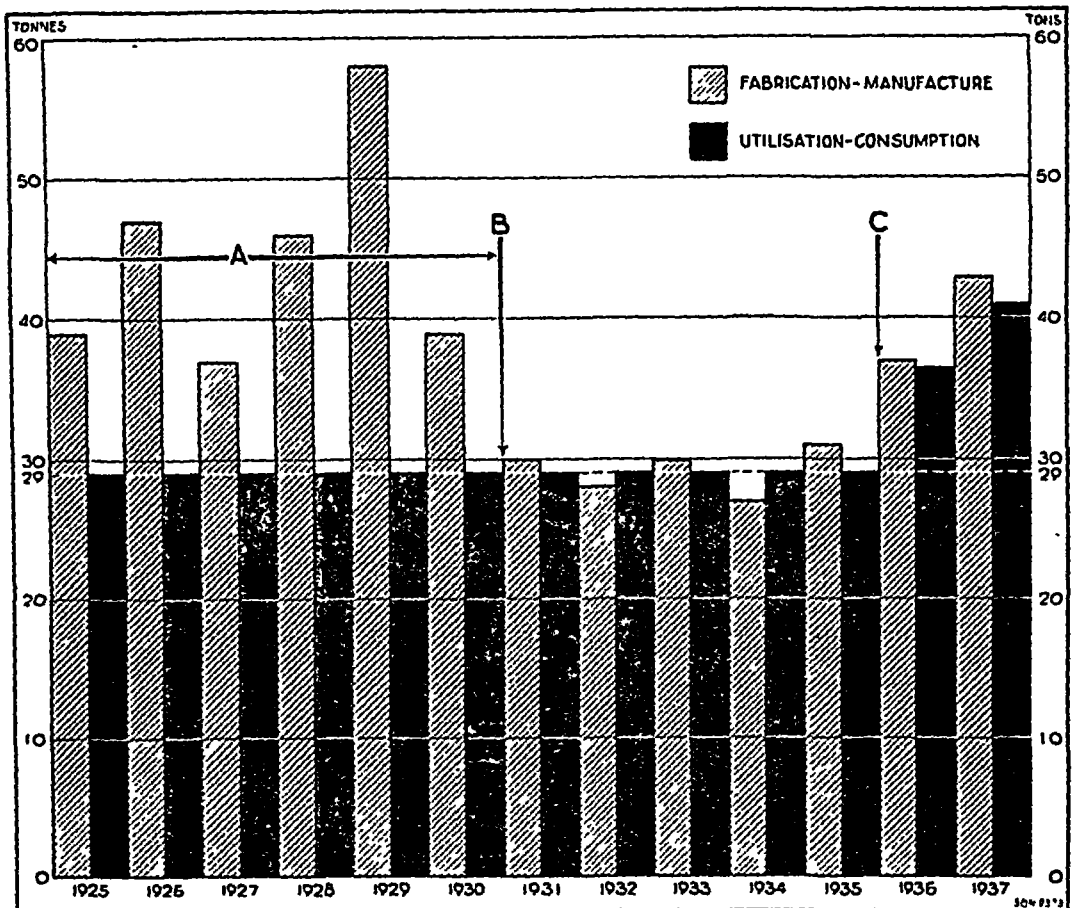
Diacetylmorphine exports fell from 7 tons in 1926 to 199 kg. in 1937, the total volume of exports of this drug in 1937 representing only 2.8% of the total volume in 1926.

Cocaine exports fell from 3.8 tons in 1926 to 914 kg. in 1937 ; consequently, exports during that year represented only about 24% of the total exports of this drug in 1926.

In considering the total volume of exports of the three drugs in question, it should be noted that whereas exports in 1926 amounted to approximately 23.1 tons, in 1937 they amounted to only 2.3 tons, or 10% of the total exports in 1926.

(vi) Summarising the situation in 1937, it may be said (1) that the world position during that year in regard to the manufacture and use of the five principal drugs was the same as in the six previous years, in that the amounts lawfully manufactured corresponded to the legitimate world requirements, and (2) that the upward trend of manufacture recorded in 1936 and 1937 was mainly due to the need felt by nearly all countries to keep larger reserves in order, as far as possible, to guard against the difficulties which might arise in the event of normal supplies being restricted or cut off.

## I. WORLD MANUFACTURE AND USE OF MORPHINE, 1925-1937



A. 1925-1930, 92 tons passed into the Illicit Traffic.

B. Application of the 1925 Convention. International Control.

C. International Crisis, Legitimate Needs (Consumption, Conversion and Stocks) Increase.

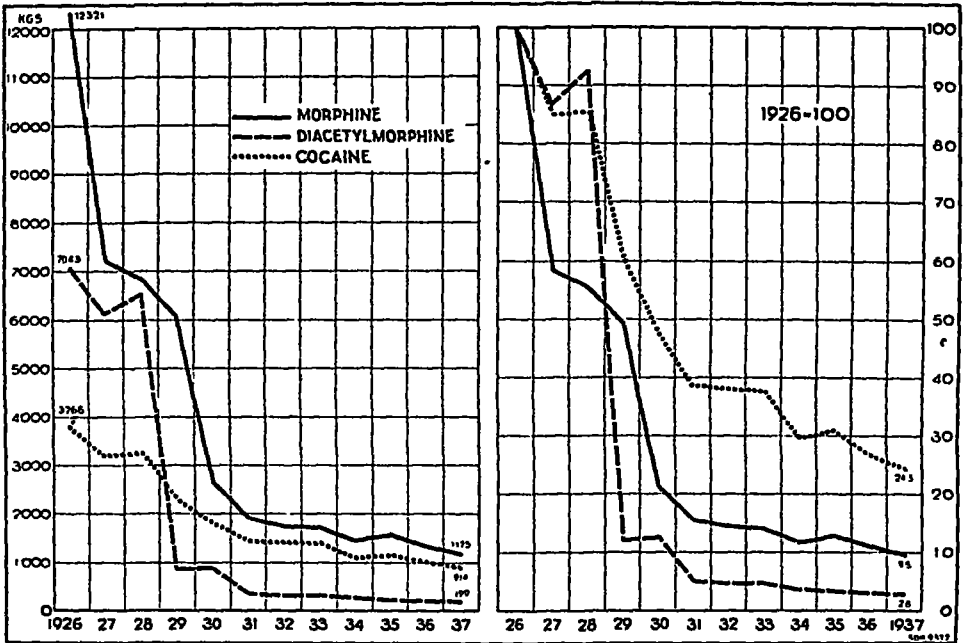
1925-1935. Annual Average of Legitimate Needs : 29 tons.

1925-1930. Annual Average Manufacture : 44.3 tons.

1931-1935. Annual Average Manufacture : 29 tons.



II. TOTAL EXPORTS OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE,  
1926-1937



### **III. SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES**

I. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA PRODUCTION DE L'OPIMUM BRUT POUR LES ANNÉES 1933-1937.  
I. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF RAW OPIUM DURING THE YEARS 1933-1937.

*Note explicative.*

Ce tableau est destiné à montrer la superficie des cultures de pavot utilisée pour la production de l'opium (colonnes 2, 4, 6, 8 et 10) et la production en opium brut (colonnes 3, 5, 7, 9 et 11) de chaque pays producteur ; ces indications sont données pour chaque année de la période 1933-1937.

Les chiffres des pays suivants ont été pris pour les années indiquées des réponses au questionnaire sur la limitation de la culture du pavot (document C.640.M.302.1933.XI) : Bulgarie (1933-1934), U. R. S. S. (pour la superficie seulement ; 1933-1935).

*Explanatory Note.*

The purpose of this table is to show the area under poppy cultivation used for the production of opium (columns 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10) and the raw opium production (columns 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11) for each producing country. These particulars are given for each year of the period 1933 to 1937.

The figures in respect of the following countries have, for the years indicated, been taken from the answers to the questionnaire in regard to the limitation of poppy cultivation (document C.640.M.302.1933.XI): Bulgaria (1933-1934); U.S.S.R. (for area only: 1933-1935).

1	1933			1934			1935			1936			1937	
	Superficie Area	Production		Superficie Area	Production		Superficie Area	Production		Superficie Area	Production		Superficie Area	Production
BULGARIE (a) BULGARIA (a)	hect. 414	kg. 4 406		hect. 693	kg. 6 340		hect. 700	kg. 7 000		hect. 890	kg. 5 700		hect. (b) 772	kg. (b) 7 712
GRÈCE GREECE	4	132		3	16		—	—		—	—		—	—
HONGRIE HUNGARY	15	46		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—
TURQUIE TURKEY	41 904	257 000		20 168	148 000		25 417	279 874		37 080	426 000		25 242	269 656
U. R. S. S. U.S.S.R.	13 095	28 354		10 291	42 813		10 024	94 645		9 707	90 460		10 000	95 280
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	4 251	26 000		5 842	65 000		7 042	75 000		7 826	68 000		8 310	62 200
CHILI CHILE	—	—		—	—		?	2		4	13		7	30
AFGHANISTAN (c)	?	?		?	?		?	?		?	?		?	?
BIRMANIE — BURMA Etats Shan Shan States	?	22 291		?	19 850		?	21 949		?	8 987		?	23 021
CHINE (d) CHINA (d)	?	?		235 863	5 853 871		164 007	3 740 209		80 570	1 611 608		25 803	890 830

INDO-INDIA Inde britannique British India Provinces-Unies (c) United Provinces (c) Punjab Hills Punjab Hills Etats indiens Indian States Malwa States Etats de l'Himalaya Himalayan States	11 018 500	290 172 1 032	5 581 737	120 163 1 351	2 754 592	62 073 852	2 900 873	60 672 611	2 576 —	47 391 —
TOTAL pour l'Inde (f)	15 638	390 173	11 971	202 772	11 224	250 904	10 560	222 855	8 300	?
TOTAL for India (f)	27 157	689 397	18 289	354 270	14 570	313 909	14 333	293 138	10 876	(g)
IRAN	34 171	461 414	(h) 29 475	459 243	18 860	833 499	23 000	1 316 712	17 400	521 715
JAPON	1 026	10 041	868	15 029	1 502	18 619	1 672	17 358	2 027	21 472
INDOCHINE (f)	?	—	?	—	?	19 797	?	?	?	15 522
INDO-CHINA (f)	?	—	?	—	?	19 797	?	?	?	15 522
Corée	2 210	14 038	2 177	11 339	2 481	18 348	2 381	27 305	2 536	26 847
CHOSSEN	2 210	14 038	2 177	11 339	2 481	18 348	2 381	27 305	2 536	26 847

*Note.*— Although the statistics transmitted by the Italian Government to the Permanent Central Board do not show any opium production, the annual reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs mention that experiments in poppy cultivation have been carried on in Italy since 1932. The following figures extracted from the annual reports show the area under cultivation and the production: 1931: 6 hectares, 7 kg.; 1932: 12 hectares, 41 kg.; 1933: 1 hectare, 4 kg.; 1937: N.R.

(a) Production figures refer to untreated raw opium with a consistency of 72%. They have been obtained by increasing by 25% the following quantities of standardised opium (consistency: 90%): 1933: 3 525 kg.; 1931: 5 072 kg.

(b) These figures are not definitive.

(c) The annual report for 1937 states that, in 1932, about 3 816 hectares were used for poppy cultivation and that, up to the present, there has been no change. It adds that the annual production of raw opium from this area has been estimated to be about 71 199 kg.

(d) The figures for 1931 and 1935 include the area and production of the following provinces: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu, Suiyuan and Ningxia.

The figures for 1936 include the figures of the same provinces excepting Yunnan.

The figures for 1937 include the area and production of the following provinces: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shensi.

The figures for Suiyuan are not available and will be furnished later.

Concerning Kansu, where the cultivation has been suppressed, the area is not included in the figures under column 10; nevertheless, the figure showing the production includes the quantities of opium remaining from the cultivation in this province in the preceding year: 1937 750 kg.

The production in Manchuria and Jehol is not included for any of the three years.

(e) The annual reports for 1931, 1935, 1936 and 1937 give the raw opium production in the United Provinces in terms of opium with the consistency of 90%, namely 93 114 kg.; 19 279 kg.; 51 190 kg.; 36 852 kg. Information as to the consistency of opium grown in the Punjab Hills during the three years has not been given (1931: 1 051 kg.; 1935: 663 kg.; 1936: 475 kg.). The cultivation of the poppy in the Punjab Hills for the manufacture of opium was stopped with effect from April 1st, 1936. In order to permit comparison with the figures of previous years, the production in British India for the years 1931 to 1937 has been recalculated by the Secretariat in terms of 70% consistency. The figures of the Indian States for 1933-1935 exclude certain States, requisite information regarding which is either not available or not reliable, but they may be taken to cover at least 90% of the total area under cultivation and over 95% of the total yield in the States.

(f) The figures represent the production in British India, and the quantities purchased by the Government of the opium produced in Central India for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 as given in the reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board are respectively: 612 897 kg.; 635 578 kg.; 218 309 kg.; 199 830 kg.; 169 588 kg. and 122 815 kg.

(g) As the annex to the annual report for India for 1937, relating to the Indian States, has not yet been received by the Secretariat, the total production of this year cannot be given.

(h) The annual report for Iran for 1931 gives 18 800 hectares for the cultivated area; the *Statistical Year-Book* of the Iranian Agricultural Department gives 29 475 hectares.

(i) Opium is produced only in the Laos and Miao.

*Note.*— Quoique les statistiques transmises par le Gouvernement Italien au Comité central permanent n'indiquent pas de production d'opium, les rapports annuels sur le trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles indiquent que des essais de culture de pavot ont été faits en Italie depuis 1932. Les chiffres suivants extraits des rapports annuels indiquent la superficie cultivée et la production: 1931: 6 hectares, 7 kg.; 1932: 12 hectares, 41 kg.; 1933: 1 hectare, 4 kg.; 1937: N.R.

(a) Les chiffres de la production s'appliquent à l'opium brut non traité dont la consistance est de 72%. Ils ont été obtenus en majorant de 25% les quantités suivantes d'opium standardisé (consistance: 90%): 1933: 3 525 kg.; 1931: 5 072 kg.

(b) Ces données ne sont pas définitives.

(c) Le rapport annuel pour 1937 dit qu'en 1932, 3 816 hectares environ étaient destinés à la culture du pavot à opium et que, jusqu'à présent, aucun changement ne s'est produit. Il ajoute que la production annuelle de l'opium brut provenant de cette superficie a été évaluée à environ 71 199 kg.

(d) Les chiffres pour 1931 et 1935 contiennent la superficie et la production des provinces suivantes: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu, Suiyuan et Ningxia.

Les chiffres pour 1936 contiennent les chiffres des mêmes provinces à l'exception du Yunnan.

Les chiffres pour 1937 contiennent la superficie et la production des provinces suivantes: Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Shensi.

Les chiffres pour Suiyuan ne sont pas disponibles et seront fournis ultérieurement.

En ce qui concerne le Kansu où la culture a été supprimée la superficie n'est pas notée, par contre le chiffre indiquant la production continue les quantités d'opium provenant de la culture de l'année précédente dans la province en question: 1937 750 kg.

La culture a été supprimée dans la province de Ningxia.

La production de la Mandchourie et de Jehol n'est pas comprise dans l'opium brut dans les Provinces Unies.

(e) Les rapports annuels pour 1931, 1935, 1936 et 1937 donnent la production de l'opium brut dans les Provinces Unies en termes de consistance de 90%, respectivement: 93 451 kg.; 19 279 kg.; 51 190 kg.; 36 852 kg. On n'a pas donné de renseignements sur la consistance de l'opium cultivé dans les Punjab Hills pendant ces années (1931: 1 051 kg.; 1935: 663 kg.; 1936: 475 kg.). A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1936, on n'a plus cultivé le pavot pour la production de l'opium dans les Punjab Hills. Afin de permettre une comparaison avec les chiffres des années précédentes, la production de l'Inde britannique pour 1931 à 1937 a été recalculée par le Secrétariat en termes de consistance de 70%. Les chiffres des Etats indiens pour 1933 à 1935 ne comprennent pas certains Etats dont les données ne sont pas disponibles ou incomplètes.

(f) Les chiffres représentent la production totale de l'Inde britannique, et les quantités achetées par le Gouvernement de l'opium produit dans la production de l'Inde britannique.

(g) Les chiffres représentant la production de l'opium pour les années 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 et 1937 figurant aux rapports annuels de l'opium produit dans l'Inde centrale pour les années 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 et 1937 sont respectivement: 612 897 kg.; 635 578 kg.; 218 309 kg.; 199 830 kg.; 169 588 kg. et 122 815 kg.

(h) L'annexe au rapport pour 1937 de l'Inde, relative aux Etats indiens, n'étant pas encore parvenue au Secrétariat, celui-ci n'est pas en mesure d'indiquer la production totale de cette année.

(i) Le rapport annuel de l'Iran pour 1931 donne comme superficie cultivée 18 800 hectares; l'*Annuaire statistique* du Département iranien de l'Agriculture donne 29 475 hectares.

(j) L'opium n'est produit que dans les régions du Laos et du Miao.

## II. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDICANT LES EXPORTATIONS D'OPIMUM

### II. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE RAW OPIUM EXPORTS

*Note explicative.*

Dans ce tableau, on s'est efforcé, en premier lieu, de déterminer, sur la base des statistiques fournies par les pays exportateurs, le volume des exportations d'opium brut des pays producteurs (sans comprendre les réexportations) et, en second lieu, de calculer le rapport, exprimé en pourcentage, entre le total des exportations de chaque pays et le chiffre de ses exportations : a) à destination des pays fabricants de stupéfiants, b) à destination des pays consommateurs de l'opium préparé, et c) à destination de tous les autres pays.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pays producteurs exportateurs Producing exporting countries	1933				1934				Exp E  pays fabri- cants  manu- facturing coun- tries	
	Exportations vers les Exports to			Expor- tations totales  Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Expor- tations totales  Total exports		
	pays fabri- cants  manu- facturing coun- tries	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé  opi-um- smoking coun- tries	autres pays  other coun- tries		pays fabri- cants  manu- facturing coun- tries	pays consom- mateurs d'opium préparé  opi-um- smoking coun- tries	autres pays  other coun- tries			
BULGARIE BULGARIA	kg. %	— —	— —	— —	705 100	— —	— —	705 100	3 113 100	
GRÈCE GREECE	kg. %	102 100	— —	102 100	324 100	— —	— —	324 100	—	
TURQUIE TURKEY	kg. %	385 824 96,1	— —	(a) 15 823 3,9	401 647 100	23 509 41,9	29 029 51,8	(b) 3 541 6,3	56 079 100	81 625 74,2
U. R. S. S. U.S.S.R.	kg. %	8 608 100	— —	— —	8 608 100	24 175 99,9	— —	(d) 15 0,1	24 100 100	18 933 99,9
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	kg. %	70 543 99,8	— —	108 0,2	70 651 100	11 410 100	— —	— —	11 410 100	36 690 100
AFGHANISTAN	kg. %	10 839 100	— —	— —	(f) 10 839 100	16 825 100	— —	— —	(f) 16 825 100	13 224 100
INDE INDIA	kg. %	1 133 673 99,9	— 0,1	21 0,1	133 695 100	— —	88 739 99,9	13 0,1	88 752 100	— —
IRAN	kg. %	2 (i) 297 368 100	— —	10 —	(j) 297 380 100	48 324 34,8	(l) 90 367 65,1	76 0,1	(k) 138 767 100	86 313 32,7
CORÉE CHOSŒN	kg. %	— 14 414 100	— —	(m) 14 414 100	— —	14 341 100	1 —	(m) 14 342 100	— —	

(a) Y compris 6 603 kg. pour lesquels les autorités turques n'ont pas indiqué la destination.

(b) Y compris des exportations de 1 500 kg. et 2 000 kg. déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination de l'Arabie Saoudienne et de l'Éthiopie respectivement. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent, que ces envois ne sont pas arrivés à destination et qu'ils ont probablement passé dans le trafic illicite.

(c) Y compris 1 800 kg. déclarés comme ayant été exportés à destination de l'Éthiopie. Il résulte d'une enquête du Comité central permanent, que cet envoi n'est pas parvenu en Éthiopie et qu'il a probablement passé dans le trafic illicite.

(d) Exportation déclarée comme ayant été effectuée à destination de la Mongolie.

(e) Chiffres du Rapport annuel pour 1937. Le chiffre total indiqué par le Comité Central est 48 604 kg.

(f) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs indiquant les quantités d'opium brut en provenance de l'Afghanistan.

(g) Y compris une exportation de 18 477 kg. à destination de la Birmanie qui, depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1937, constitue un territoire administratif séparé de l'Inde.

(h) Y compris une exportation de 56 kg. à destination d'Aden.

(i) Y compris des exportations de 22 342 kg. en 1933, de 10 914 kg. en 1934, de 14 553 kg. en 1935 et de 58 560 kg. en 1937 déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination du Japon. Toutefois, étant donné que le Japon n'a jamais signalé d'importation en provenance de l'Iran et que, d'autre part, Formose et le Kouan-Toung, où la consommation de l'opium préparé est autorisée, ont accusé dans leurs statistiques pour les mêmes années l'importation d'opium brut en provenance de l'Iran, on a considéré, dans le présent tableau, les exportations iraniennes en question comme ayant été effectuées à destination des pays consommateurs d'opium préparé.

(j) Y compris une exportation de 192 233 kg. à destination de la Chine. Le chiffre de 297 380 kg. indiquant les exportations totales en 1933 diffère de celui figurant dans le rapport annuel du Gouvernement iranien pour l'année 1933 qui est de 224 578 kg.

(k) Y compris une exportation de 43 659 kg. à destination de la Chine.

(l) Y compris une exportation de 36 605 kg. à destination du « Mandchoukouo ».

(m) Y compris des exportations de 1 890 kg. en 1933, de 6 803 kg. en 1934, de 3 752 kg. en 1935 et de 11 235 kg. en 1936 et de 17 461 kg. en 1937 déclarées comme ayant été effectuées à destination du « Mandchoukouo ».

**BRUT DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PRODUCTEURS POUR LES ANNÉES 1933-1937.**  
**FROM THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1933-1937.**

*Explanatory Note.*

This table attempts, first, to determine, on the basis of statistics furnished by exporting countries, the volume of the raw opium exports of the producing countries (net exports deducting re-exports) and, secondly, to calculate the relation, expressed as a percentage, between each country's total exports and its exports (a) to narcotic drug manufacturing countries, (b) to countries consuming prepared opium and (c) to all other countries.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1935			1936				1937			
Exportations vers les ports to		Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports
pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries	
—	—	3 113 100	4 964 100	—	—	4 964 100	6 083 100	—	—	6 083 100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 000 21.8	(c) 4 418 4.0	110 043 100	141 625 74.6	48 000 25.3	468 0.2	190 093 100	158 826 79.6	40 001 20.0	975 0.6	199 799 100
—	14 0.1	18 947 100	12 646 100	—	—	12 646 100	7 366 100	—	—	7 366 100
—	13 —	36 703 100	32 261 99.9	—	19 0.1	32 280 100	48 601 100	—	10 —	(c) 48 611 100
—	—	(f) 13 224 100	18 476 100	—	—	(f) 18 476 100	26 301 100	—	1 —	26 302 100
18 920 179.9	25 0.1	18 945 100	—	561 97.7	13 2.3	574 100	—	(g) 19 155 99.6	(h) 69 0.4	19 224 100
(i) 177 152 67.2	230 0.1	(j) 263 695 100	64 027 49.6	65 821 60.3	89 0.1	130 837 100	97 888 46.5	(i) 117 142 64.6	9 —	215 039 100
11 251 100	2 —	(m) 11 253 100	—	22 509 100	—	(m) 22 509 100	—	28 711 100	—	(m) 28 711 100

(a) Including 6 603 kg. the destination of which has not been given by the Turkish authorities.

(b) Including exports of 1 500 kg. and 2 000 kg. reported as having been effected to Sa'udi Arabia and Ethiopia respectively. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that these exports did not reach the countries of their destination and that they probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(c) Including 1 300 kg. reported as having been exported to Ethiopia. From the enquiry made by the Permanent Central Board, it would appear that this export did not reach Ethiopia and that it probably passed into the illicit traffic.

(d) Export reported as having been effected to Mongolia.

(e) Figures of the annual report for 1937. The Central Board shows the total figure of 48 604 kg.

(f) Figures given by the importing countries showing quantities of raw opium imported from Afghanistan.

(g) Including 18 477 kg. exported to Burma which, as from April 1st, 1937, has become an administrative territory separate from India.

(h) Including an export of 56 kg. to Aden.

(i) Including exports of 22 312 kg. in 1933, 10 014 kg. in 1934, 14 553 kg. in 1935 and 58 569 kg. in 1937 reported as having been effected to Japan. In view of the fact, however, that Japan has never acknowledged the receipt of opium from Iran and that, on the other hand, Formosa and Kwantung, where the consumption of prepared opium is authorised, have shown in their import statistics for the same years quantities of raw opium imported from Iran, the Iranian exports in question have been considered in the present table as having been effected to opium-smoking countries.

(j) Including an export of 192 233 kg. to China. The figure of 297 380 kg., given as the total exports in 1933, differs from the figure in the annual report of Iran for 1933 : 224 578 kg.

(k) Including an export of 43 659 kg. to China.

(l) Including an export of 36 005 kg. to " Manchukuo ".

(m) Including exports of 1 899 kg. in 1933, 6 808 kg. in 1934, 3 752 kg. in 1935, 11 238 kg. in 1936 and 17 461 kg. in 1937 reported as having been effected to " Manchukuo ".

# III. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIMUM BRUT UTILISÉES POUR LA FABRICATION DES DROGUES POUR LES ANNÉES 1933-1937.

## III. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, 1933-1937.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des drogues et % par rapport au total figurant au tableau Quantities utilized for the manufacture of drugs and percentage of the total appearing in the table									
	1933		1931		1935		1936		1937	
Europe.	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	50 800	22.3	54 022	22.3	51 964	20.3	(a) 52 000	16.1	(a) 38 100	
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	3 850	1.7	8 904	3.6	10 180	4.0	11 450	3.6	15 554	
ROYAUME-UNI (b) UNITED KINGDOM (b)	14 425	6.3	13 024	5.3	15 243	5.9	12 405	3.8	13 755	
BULGARIE BULGARIA	469	0.2	262	0.1	86	—	5	—	4	
FRANCE	37 461	16.4	29 115	11.9	33 001	12.9	40 512	12.5	38 982	
HONGRIE HUNGARY	(c) 45	—	(c) 254	0.1	(c) 151	—	(c) 132	—	(c) 130	
ITALIE ITALY	3 779	1.7	5 718	2.3	5 248	2.1	11 414	3.5	NR	
NORVÈGE NORWAY	135	—	123	—	160	0.1	50	—	105	
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	4 026	1.8	4 106	1.7	4 872	1.9	7 388	2.3	11 084	
POLONNE POLAND	664	0.3	3 536	1.4	(d) 2 851	1.1	(d) 300	0.1	(d) —	
SUÈDE SWEDEN	1 011	0.5	1 408	0.6	1 997	0.8	(e) 1 511	0.5	(e) 1 498	
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	11 951	5.2	6 229	2.5	14 361	5.6	11 441	3.5	((f) 11 477	
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	3 906	1.7	4 910	2.0	5 025	2.0	6 920	2.1	9 633	
U. R. S. S. U. S. S. R.	8 916	3.9	30 392	12.4	41 076	16.0	73 215	22.7	75 150	
YUGOSLAVIE YUGOSLAVIA	6 687	2.9	2 474	1.0	3 500	1.4	2 647	0.8	3 909	

Amérique du Nord North America. ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE U.S.A.	53 787	23.6	53 706	21.9	(g) 40 890	16.0	(g) 60 603	13.8	(g) 80 268
Asie — Asia.									
INDE (h)	3 360	1.5	5 108	2.1	4 100	1.6	4 120	1.3	3 902
JAPON (i)	22 330	9.3	21 360	8.7	20 680	8.1	26 670	8.3	39 376
CORÉE CHOSEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TOUNG KWANTUNG	382	0.2	400	0.1	420	0.2	322	0.1	314
TOTAUX TOTALS	227 931	100	245 201	100	255 803	100	323 144	100	• 343 841

\* L'Italie n'ayant pas fourni de statistiques pour l'année 1937, le total dans la colonne 10 ne représente pas le total mondial d'opium brut utilisé pour la fabrication des drogues en 1937 et par conséquent le % pour chaque pays par rapport à ce total n'a pas été établi.

(a) On a utilisé en outre en 1936 : 58 590 kg. et en 1937 : 140 490 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot pour en extraire 208 kg. et 353 kg. de morphine respectivement (voir tableau VII (A), note (a)).

(b) En outre, les quantités suivantes de morphine brute ont été importées en vue de la fabrication de la morphine pure : 1933 : 356 kg.; 1934 : 207 kg.; 1935 : 546 kg.; 1936 : 512 kg.; 1937 : 455 kg.

(c) On a utilisé en outre en 1933 : 260 000 kg., en 1934 : 451 554 kg., en 1935 : 1 095 257 kg.; en 1936 : 805 330 kg., en 1937 : 675 922 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot pour en extraire 187 kg., 331 kg., 399 kg., 708 kg. et 669 kg. de morphine respectivement (voir tableau VII (A), note (b)).

(d) On a utilisé en outre en 1935 : 29 156 kg.; en 1936 : 826 120 kg. et en 1937 : 920 060 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot pour en extraire : 13 kg.; 472 kg. et 810 kg. de morphine respectivement (voir tableau VII (A), note (c)).

(e) Y compris les quantités suivantes d'opium médicinal : 1936 : 130 kg.; 1937 : 84 kg.

(f) On a utilisé en outre, en 1937, 3 980 kg. de plante sèche (paille) de pavot pour en extraire 10 kg. de morphine (voir tableau VII (A), note (d)).

(g) Y compris 549 kg. d'opium médicinal en 1935, 690 kg. en 1936, 181 kg. en 1937.

(h) Voir tableau VII, note (b), et tableau VII (A), note (f).

(i) On a, en outre, importé de Formose de la morphine brute en vue de la fabrication de morphine pure ; les quantités importées se chiffrent (en termes de morphine pure) à 707 kg. en 1933 ; 549 kg. en 1934 ; 795 kg. en 1935 ; 379 kg. en 1936 ; 778 kg. en 1937.

\* Italy not having furnished statistics for 1937, the total in column 10 does not show the world total of raw opium used for the manufacture of drugs in 1937 and consequently the % of this total for each country has not been established.

(a) In addition, the following quantities of dry poppy plant (poppy straw) were used for extracting morphine : 58 590 kg. in 1936 ; 140 490 kg. in 1937 ; the quantities of morphine thus manufactured were 208 kg. and 353 kg. respectively (see Table VII (A), note (a)).

(b) In addition, the following quantities of crude morphine were imported for the manufacture of pure morphine : 1933 : 356 kg.; 1934 : 207 kg.; 1935 : 546 kg.; 1936 : 512 kg.; 1937 : 455 kg.

(c) In addition, the following quantities of dry poppy plant (poppy straw) were used for extracting morphine : 260 000 kg. in 1933 ; 451 554 kg. in 1934 ; 1 095 257 kg. in 1935 ; 805 330 kg. in 1936 ; 675 922 kg. in 1937 ; the quantities of morphine thus manufactured were 187 kg., 331 kg., 399 kg., 708 kg. and 669 kg. respectively (see Table VII, note (a), and Table VII (A), note (b)).

(d) In addition, the following quantities of dry poppy plant (poppy straw) were used for extracting morphine : 29 156 kg. in 1935 ; 826 120 kg. in 1936 and 920 060 kg. in 1937 ; the quantities of morphine thus manufactured were 13 kg. ; 472 kg. and 810 kg. respectively (see Table VII (A), note (c)).

(e) Including the following quantities of medicinal opium : 1936 : 130 kg. ; 1937 : 84 kg.

(f) In addition, in 1937, 3 980 kg. of dry poppy plant (poppy straw) were used for extracting 10 kg. of morphine (see Table VII (A), note (d)).

(g) Including 549 kg. medicinal opium in 1935, 690 kg. in 1936, 184 kg. in 1937.

(h) See Table VII, note (b), and Table VII (A), note (f).

(i) In addition, crude morphine was imported from Formosa for the manufacture of pure morphine : the amounts imported were (in terms of pure morphine) 707 kg. in 1933 ; 549 kg. in 1934 ; 795 kg. in 1935 ; 379 kg. in 1936 ; 778 kg. in 1937.



# IV. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT, POUR LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS, LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIUM BRUT UTILISÉES POUR LA FABRICATION DE L'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1933-1937.

## IV. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING, FOR THE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS, THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PREPARED OPIUM, 1933-1937.

*Note explicative.*

Ce tableau a pour but d'indiquer, d'une part, le total des quantités d'opium brut utilisées pour chaque année et pour l'ensemble de la période 1933-1937, par chacun des pays fabricant de l'opium préparé; de montrer, d'autre part, le mouvement annuel des quantités d'opium brut utilisées dans chacun desdits pays pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

Pour Ceylon et l'Iran, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements permettant d'établir les statistiques nécessaires pour toute la période de 1933 à 1937. On doit considérer les totaux en tenant compte de cette réserve.

*Explanatory Note.*

The purpose of this table is to indicate, first, the total amounts of raw opium utilised each year and over the whole period 1933 to 1937 by each of the countries manufacturing prepared opium; secondly, the annual fluctuation in the quantities of raw opium utilised in each of the above-mentioned countries for the manufacture of prepared opium.

In the case of Ceylon and Iran, the Secretariat does not possess all the information which is required to compile the necessary statistics for the entire period 1933 to 1937. The totals should be read subject to this qualification.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé (en kg.) Quantities utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium (in kg.)				
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
SIAM (a)	37 187	72 292	60 820	81 978	58 023
BIRMANIE — BURMA (b)	12 081	13 325	13 612	14 107	18 908
ÉTATS SHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	2 557	2 069	2 154	1 192	4 206
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (c)(d) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (c)(d)	(e) 53 463	94 852	(e) 103 360	80 277	61 416
ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE — FRENCH INDIA (f)	573	510	—	—	—
INDOCHINE — INDO-CHINA (g)	65 520	(h) 56 744	39 096	(i) 52 513	(j) 53 410
FORMOSE — FORMOSA (k)	23 728	17 708	14 477	14 208	12 561
KOUANG-TOUNG (Territoire à bail du) KWANGTUNG (Leased Territory) (l)	57 945	61 777	58 821	51 768	47 343
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (m) NETHERLANDS INDIES (m)	3 611	4 026	8 507	14 906	57 535
MACAO	40 670	25 200	25 200	35 000	56 000
TOTAL des pays susmentionnés TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	297 335	340 503	326 057	345 949	389 482
PÉROU — PERU			351	NR	NR
IRAN (n)	155 486	?	?	?	?
CEYLON — CEYLON (o)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(r)
ÉTATS SHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES					70

(a) Les chiffres du Siam comprennent les quantités suivantes d'opium préparé (saïsi ou transformé) et de dross, respectivement : 1933 : 34 906 et 1 064 kg.; 1934 : 18 743 et 2 591 kg.; 1935 : 38 263 et 2 852 kg.; 1936 : 53 501 et 4 879 kg.; 1937 : 27 924 et 1 869 kg.

(b) Quantité totale d'opium brut livrée aux consommateurs immatriculés. Les fumeurs transforment l'opium brut en opium préparé, pour leur usage personnel.

(c) Les chiffres des Établissements du Détroit comprennent les quantités suivantes d'opium préparé (saïsi ou transformé) : 1933 : 5 696 kg.; 1934 : 1 943 kg.; 1935 : 1 374 kg.; 1936 : 1 367 kg.; 1937 : 3 147 kg.

(d) Les Établissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les États Malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'État de Brunéi, à l'État de Sarawak, à Hong-Kong et au Bornéo du Nord. (e) Chiffres du Comité central. Les rapports annuels indiquent pour 1933 54 641 et pour 1935 101 137 kg.

(f) Les chiffres ont été pris dans les rapports au Conseil du Comité central permanent.

(g) Les chiffres de l'Indochine comprennent les quantités suivantes d'opium préparé (saïsi ou transformé) : 1936 : 4 691 kg.; 1937 : 5 277 kg.

(h) Chiffre du Comité central. Le rapport annuel indique 56 123 kg.

(i) Chiffre du Comité central. Le rapport annuel indique 47 482 kg. La règle a été de admettre les bouilleurs patentés de Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan 23 kg. d'opium brut.

(j) La règle a été de admettre les bouilleurs patentés de Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan 23 kg. d'opium brut.

(k) Les chiffres de Formose comprennent les quantités suivantes d'opium préparé (saïsi ou transformé) : 1933 : 270 kg.; 1934 : 30 kg.; 1935 : 40 kg.; 1936 : 13 kg.; 1937 : N.R.

(l) Les rapports annuels donnent pour les années 1934 et 1936, les chiffres suivants : 1934 : 57 997 kg.; 1936 : 51 709 kg. Il faut noter en outre que pour les années 1933, 1935 et 1936, les quantités suivantes (non comprises dans les chiffres du tableau) ont été utilisées par des fumeurs enregistrés dans la zone du chemin de fer sud-manchouïen : 1933 : 20 549 kg.; 1935 : 13 521 kg.; 1936 : 14 947 kg.; 1937 : 15 645 kg.

(m) Les chiffres des Indes néerlandaises comprennent les quantités suivantes d'opium préparé (saïsi ou transformé) et de dross, respectivement : 1933 : 3 412 et 199 kg.; 1934 : 1 137 et 170 kg.; 1935 : 825 et 461 kg.; 1936 : 101 et 335 kg.; 1937 : 117 et 377 kg.

(n) L'opium fumé (ou consommé) en Iran n'est pas de l'opium préparé tel qu'il est défini dans la Convention de La Haye, mais seulement de l'opium brut séché sous forme de bâtonnets.

(Sulte des notes à la page ci-contre.)

(a) The figures of Siam include the following quantities of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) and dross, respectively : 1933 : 34 906 and 1 064 kg.; 1934 : 18 743 and 2 591 kg.; 1935 : 38 263 and 2 852 kg.; 1936 : 53 501 and 4 879 kg.; 1937 : 27 924 and 1 869 kg.

(b) Total quantity of raw opium sold to registered opium consumers. Smokers convert their supplies into prepared opium for their own use.

(c) The figures of the Straits Settlements include the following quantities of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) : 1933 : 5 696 kg.; 1934 : 1 943 kg.; 1935 : 1 374 kg.; 1936 : 1 367 kg.; 1937 : 3 147 kg.

(d) Straits Settlements furnish prepared opium to all Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, to the State of Brunéi, to the State of Sarawak, to Hong-Kong and to North Borneo.

(e) Central Board's figures. The annual reports show for 1933 54 641 and for 1935 101 137 kg.

(f) The figures have been taken from the reports to the Council by the Permanent Central Board.

(g) The figures of Indo-China include the following quantities of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) : 1936 : 4 691 kg.; 1937 : 5 277 kg.

(h) Central Board's figure. The annual report shows 56 123 kg.

(i) Central Board's figure. The annual report shows 47 482 kg. The monopoly sold 31 kg. raw opium to licensed manufacturers of prepared opium in Kwang Chow Wan.

(j) The monopoly sold 29 kg. raw opium to licensed manufacturers of prepared opium in Kwang Chow Wan.

(k) The figures of Formosa include the following quantities of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) : 1933 : 270 kg.; 1934 : 30 kg.; 1935 : 40 kg.; 1936 : 13 kg.; 1937 : N.R.

(l) The annual reports give the following figures for the years 1934 and 1936 : 1934 : 57 997 kg.; 1936 : 51 709 kg. Moreover, it is to be noted that in the years 1933, 1935 and 1936 the following quantities (not included in the figures of this table) were used by the licensed smokers in the South Manchuria Railway Zone : 1933 : 20 549 kg.; 1935 : 13 521 kg.; 1936 : 14 947 kg.; 1937 : 15 645 kg.

(m) The figures of Netherlands Indies include the following quantities of prepared opium (seized or re-manufactured) and dross, respectively : 1933 : 3 412 and 199 kg.; 1934 : 1 137 and 170 kg.; 1935 : 825 and 461 kg.; 1936 : 101 and 335 kg.; 1937 : 117 and 377 kg.

(n) The opium smoked (or eaten) in Iran is not prepared opium as defined in the Hague Convention, but merely raw opium dried in the form of sticks.

(Footnotes continued on opposite page.)

# V. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA SUPERFICIE CULTIVÉE, LA QUANTITÉ RÉCOLTÉE ET LES EXPORTATIONS DE FEUILLES DE COCA POUR LES ANNÉES 1933-1937.

V. SYNOPSIS TABLE  
SHOWING THE AREA CULTIVATED, THE AMOUNT HARVESTED AND THE EXPORTS OF COCA LEAVES, 1933-1937.

1	1933					1934					1935					1936					1937						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Pays Countries	(a) Superficie cultivée en hectares. (b) Quantité récoltée en kg. (c) Quantité exportée en kg.										(a) Area under cultivation (hectares). (b) Amount harvested (kg.). (c) Quantity exported (kg.).																
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Amérique du Sud South America																											
	?	1 035 000	335 307	?	?	(a) 205 011	?	?	(b 176 189	?	?	(b) 131 935	?	?	(b) 131 935	?	?	(b) 131 935	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	385 603
BOLIVIE BOLIVIA																											
PHOU PERU	?	?	(c) 76 776	?	?	(c) 72 374	?	?	(c) 80 721	?	?	(c) 167 896	?	?	(c) 167 896	?	?	(c) 167 896	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	173 354
Asie-Asie JAPON JAPAN	143	25 452	—	143	21 660	—	143	31 492	—	143	(d) —	9 300	1 13	67 536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	282	103 306	44 596	282	103 521	44 338	282	102 409	64 590	282	94 701	49 598	282	73 927	19 598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)																											
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (c) NETHERLANDS INDIES (c)	909	159 349	161 531	864	104 307	104 671	1 068	124 347	125 155	914	143 043	117 264	754	109 789	132 571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Chiffre indiquant des exportations pour six mois seulement.  
(b) La Bolivie a fourni des statistiques d'exportations pour 1935 et 1936, on a indiqué comme importées par ce pays les quantités de feuilles de coca déclarées par les pays importateurs.  
(c) Le Pérou n'ayant pas fourni des statistiques d'exportations pour la période allant de 1933 à 1936, on a indiqué pour les années en question comme importées par ce pays les quantités de feuilles de coca déclarées par les pays importateurs.  
(d) Le Pérou exporte également une certaine quantité de feuilles de coca ou de l'extract de feuilles de coca pour la fabrication de boissons. Les quantités totales de feuilles de coca exportées dans le but de produire des boissons sont indiquées dans le tableau ci-dessus.  
(e) Les statistiques fournies au Comité central permanent par les pays importateurs, ces importations ont été de 1 099 kg. en 1933 et 1 118 kg. en 1934. Pour les années 1935, 1936 et 1937, le Pérou a déclaré une exportation de 768 kg., 1 177 kg. et 1 322 kg. de coca brute respectivement.  
(f) Il n'y a pas eu de récolte de feuilles de coca en 1936; les feuilles de coca employées dans la fabrication ont été en partie prises dans les stocks et en partie importées de Formose.  
(g) La superficie cultivée indiquée dans le tableau ne comprend pas les plantations le long des routes, sous forme de haies, etc.

(a) Figure showing exports for six months only.  
(b) No export statistics having been furnished by Bolivia for 1935 and 1936, the quantities of coca leaves declared by the importing countries as imported from Bolivia are shown in the table as exports from Bolivia.  
(c) As Peru did not furnish statistics of exports for the years 1933 to 1936, the quantities of coca leaves declared by the importing countries as imported from Peru during these years are shown as exports from Peru.  
(d) Peru also exports to certain countries coca leaves or extract of coca leaves for making coca drinks. The total amounts of coca leaves exported for this purpose are not known.  
(e) Crude cocaine is imported from Peru by certain manufacturing countries for refining. According to statistics furnished by importing countries to the Permanent Central Board, these imports were: 1 099 kg. in 1933; and 1 118 kg. in 1934. For 1935, 1936 and 1937, Peru reported an export of 768 kg., 1 177 kg. and 1 322 kg. of crude cocaine respectively.  
(f) There was no harvest of coca leaves in 1936; coca leaves used in manufacture have been partly taken from stocks and partly imported from Formosa.  
(g) The area under cultivation shown in the table does not include plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, etc.

(Sulle des notes du Tableau IV, page 46.)  
Les chiffres de 1933 sont extraits des rapports annuels. Ces chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium vendues sous le contrôle de l'Etat pour la consommation dans le pays.  
Le Gouvernement iranien a fourni au Comité central permanent les statistiques suivantes:  
Année  
Year  
Quantités d'opium brut utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé  
Quantities of raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium  
Kg.  
538 091  
(a) L'opium à fumer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé.  
(b) Le rapport annuel indique que tout l'opium brut importé (549 kg.) a été transformé en opium à mâcher et en opium préparé.  
(c) Ceylan a importé de l'Inde 256 kg. d'opium brut.  
(d) On n'a pas importé d'opium au cours de cette année.

(Footnotes to Table IV, continued from opposite page.)  
The figures for 1933 are taken from the annual reports. These figures show the quantities of opium sold under the control of the State for internal consumption.  
The Iranian Government has furnished the following statistics to the Permanent Central Board:  
Quantités d'opium préparé fabriquées  
Quantities of prepared opium manufactured  
Kg.  
422 146  
(a) The smoking-opium was prepared from the wrappings of the raw opium imported.  
(b) The annual report indicates that all raw opium imported (549 kg.) was converted into eating and prepared opium.  
(c) Ceylon imported from India 256 kg. of raw opium.  
(d) No opium was imported during the year.

VI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT : 1° LA QUANTITÉ DE FEUILLES DE COCA UTILISABLE POUR TOUTES LES FINS PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1933-1937 ; 2° LA QUANTITÉ UTILISÉE POUR LA FABRICATION DE DROGUES PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1933-1937, AINSI QUE 3° LE STOCK A LA FIN DE CES ANNÉES.

VI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING : (1) THE QUANTITY OF COCA LEAVES AVAILABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE YEARS 1933-1937 ; (2) THE QUANTITY UTILISED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS DURING THE YEARS 1933-1937 AND (3) THE STOCK AT THE END OF THESE YEARS.

*Note explicative.*

Dans la mesure où le permet l'état incomplet des statistiques, ce tableau indique : 1° les quantités de feuilles de coca utilisables pour toutes les fins dans les principaux pays producteurs et fabricants pendant les années 1933-1937 ; 2° les quantités utilisées pendant les années 1933-1937 pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne ; 3° les stocks restant à la fin de chacune de ces cinq années.

Le tableau ne tient compte que des principaux pays qui produisent la feuille de coca ou qui l'importent pour la fabrication de drogues, ou pour des fins pharmaceutiques ou pour la réexportation, autrement dit, les pays qui maintiennent la majeure partie de la récolte. Ces pays sont classés, dans le tableau, en trois catégories, dans l'ordre suivant : a) pays qui, à la fois, produisent et exportent (Bolivie, Indes néerlandaises, Japon, Pérou), tout en produisant et en exportant ; b) pays qui utilisent des pays fabricants (Formose, de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne importées pour la fabrication au Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse) ; c) pays qui utilisent des pays fabricants (Formose, Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse).

Il y a lieu de noter que le tableau ne fait ressortir (dans les colonnes 7 à 11) que l'un des usages auxquels peut être affectée la « quantité utilisable ». Il faut tenir compte de ce fait, lorsqu'on compare les chiffres des stocks (qui sont considérés comme représentant la totalité des stocks de feuilles de coca pour toutes les fins — en dehors des besoins de l'Etat — restant, à la fin de l'année, dans le pays) avec la « quantité utilisable » et la quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de drogues. Les autres usages que l'on peut faire de la quantité de feuilles de coca utilisable, mais au sujet desquels il n'existe pas toujours de renseignements distincts, sont : 1° leur emploi pour les besoins pharmaceutiques (teintures et extraits) ; 2° leur emploi pour la fabrication de boissons à base de feuilles de coca ou pour la préparation d'extraits exportés à cette fin ; 3° leur emploi par les mangeurs de coca.

*Explanatory Note.*

So far as the incomplete data permit, this table indicates : (1) the quantities of coca leaves available for all purposes in the principal producing and manufacturing countries during the years 1933-1937 ; (2) quantities utilised in the years 1933-1936 for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine ; (3) the stocks remaining at the end of each of the five years 1933-1937.

The table takes into account only the principal countries producing the coca leaf or importing it for the manufacture of drugs, or for pharmaceutical use, or for re-export — i.e., the countries which handle the great bulk of the crop. These countries are arranged in the table in three categories in the following order : (a) countries which both produce and export (Bolivia, Netherlands Indies) ; (b) countries which, besides producing and exporting, also manufacture (Formosa, Japan, Peru) ; and (c) countries which use imported coca leaves for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine (Germany, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland).

It should be noted that the table accounts (in columns 7 to 11) only for one out of several uses to which the « quantity available » may be put. This point must be taken into account in comparing the figures for stocks (which it is assumed cover the whole of the stocks of coca leaves for all purposes—other than for Government purposes—remaining at the end of the year in the country) with the « quantity available » and the quantity used in the manufacture of drugs. Other uses, which may be made of the quantity of coca leaves available, but with regard to which separate data are not always available, are (1) use for pharmaceutical purposes (tinctures and extracts, etc.) ; (2) use for making coca drinks or in the preparation of extracts exported for this purpose ; (3) use for eating purposes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pays Countries	Quantité utilisable (Stocks au début de l'année + Production + Importation - Exportation) Quantity available (Stocks at the beginning of the year + Production + Imports - Exports)						Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute (B) cocaïne (C) et ecgonine (E) Quantity used in the manufacture of crude cocaine (B), cocaine (C) and ecgonine (E)						Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year		
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1933	1931	1933	1936	1937
	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.
BOLIVIE BOLIVIA	719 193	?	?	?	?	—	?	?	?	?	—	?	?	?	?
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (a) NETHERLANDS INDIES (a)	78 321	44 144	45 180	65 967	41 160	—	—	—	—	—	44 508	45 988	40 183	63 942	37 587
FORMOSE FORMOSA	74 921	96 683	80 292	70 889	69 379	42 161 (B, C)	54 232 (B, C)	54 555 (B, C)	55 839 (B, C)	38 210 (B, C)	32 760	42 431	25 706	15 050	31 169
JAPON JAPAN	72 438	67 296	98 243	62 189	87 121	71 400 (C)	65 143 (C)	76 143 (C)	62 189 (C)	87 115 (C)	1 038	2 158	22 100	—	—
PIROU PERU	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	134 052	86 090	126 000	110 249	87 932	77 900 (B, C)	30 282 (C, E)	74 050 (B, C, E)	76 910 (B, C, E)	43 800 (C, E)	56 200	50 247	52 200	39 400	45 424
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	69 576	63 799	56 904	59 606	51 305	44 656 (C)	63 413 (C)	47 435 (C)	49 772 (C)	11 641 (C)	17 835	313	9 391	9 909	6 689
ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	82 531	(b) 85 753	(b) 110 518	(b) 171 592	(b) 189 795	81 883 (C)	81 008 (C)	94 070 (C)	101 835 (C)	101 816 (C)	201	191	203	197	197
FRANCE	88 592	47 125	32 028	58 997	85 383	38 245 (C)	9 820 (C)	16 473 (C)	21 787 (C)	32 708 (C)	32 613	11 781	15 356	31 370	46 446
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	573 594	557 062	473 527	409 262	358 920	—	16 749 (B, C)	11 670 (B, C)	21 587 (B, C)	22 189 (B, C)	577 835	541 120	462 191	301 456	331 357
SUISSE SWITZERLAND	22 225	(c) 22 231	10 703	(d) 25 383	2 634	226 (C)	21 683 (B, C)	263 (C)	28 084 (C)	111 (C)	21 931	310	10 390	231	2 740

(a) Les chiffres pour l'année 1933 ont été fournis en réponse au questionnaire relatif à la feuille de coca communiqué aux Gouvernements en vue d'une Conférence pour la limitation des matières premières (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI). Ces chiffres étaient accompagnés d'une observation du Gouvernement indiquant qu'en comparant les quantités produites, exportées, et celles restant en stock à la fin de l'année, on constaterait certaines divergences. Les chiffres des exportations étant exacts, ces divergences doivent provenir d'inexactitudes des chiffres de la production et des stocks. Des mesures ont été prises pour arriver à plus d'exactitude.

(b) Y compris les quantités suivantes employées pour la fabrication de produits non stupéfiants : 1934 : 4 481 kg. ; 1935 : 15 862 kg. ; 1936 : 69 534 kg. ; 1937 : 88 214 kg.

(c) Y compris 175 kg. utilisés pour la confection de préparations contenant moins de 0,1 % de cocaïne.

(d) Y compris 20 kg. utilisés pour la confection de préparations contenant moins de 0,1 % de cocaïne.

(a) The figures for the year 1933 were furnished in reply to the questionnaire relating to the coca leaf communicated to Governments with a view to a conference for the limitation of raw materials (document C.641.M.303.1933.XI). The Government, in giving these figures, observed that a comparison of the quantities produced, exported and remaining in stock at the end of the year would reveal certain divergences. The figures given for exports being exact, these divergences must be attributed to the inaccuracy of the figures relating to production and stocks. Steps have been taken to ensure a higher degree of accuracy.

(b) Including the following quantities used for the manufacture of non-narcotic products : 1934 : 4 481 kg. ; 1935 : 15 862 kg. ; 1936 : 69 534 kg. ; 1937 : 88 214 kg.

(c) Including 175 kg. used for the compounding of preparations containing less than 0.1 % of cocaine.

(d) Including 20 kg. used for the compounding of preparations containing less than 0.1 % of cocaine.

# VII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA FABRICATION ET LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA MORPHINE, LA FABRICATION DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE LA COCAÏNE POUR L'ANNÉE 1933.

## VII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE, THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE AND OF COCAINE DURING 1933.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pays et années Countries and years	Morphine												
	Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2)				Substances visées par la Convention				Substances non visées par la Convention				Cocaïne
	Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and percentage of manufacture (col. 2)				Substances covered by the Convention				Substances not covered by the Convention				
	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays	kg.	%	Total (col. 4 + col. 6)	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	
Europe.													
ALLEMAGNE 1933	6 285	21.0	2.1	1 801	77.3	4 096	1 280	20.6	116	3.6	870	21.7	
BELOARIE 1933	119	1.4	7.7	356	84.9	363	50	13.4	7	0.5	103	2.6	
ROYAUME-UNI 1933	1 873	6.2	111	6.9	818	46.3	959	48.8	127	9.4	427	10.7	
HONGRIE 1933	31	0.1	—	—	—	—	14	61.8	—	—	—	—	
FINLANDE 1933	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FRANCE 1933	1 482	14.9	112	2.5	4 338	96.8	4 450	32	0.7	128	9.6	301	9.8
HONGRIE 1933	(a) 192	0.6	—	—	7	3.6	7	185	90.4	—	—	—	
ITALIE 1933	380	1.3	20	7.6	288	75.3	317	63	16.6	28	2.1	—	
NORVÈGE 1933	19	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	10	100	—	—	—	
PAYS-BAS 1933	300	1.3	—	—	131	33.6	131	259	66.4	—	—	106	2.6
POLONIE 1933	171	0.6	—	—	57	33.8	57	117	67.2	—	—	—	
ROUMANIE 1933	72	0.2	8	11.1	2	2.8	2	62	86.1	8	0.6	—	

Note.

Les données statistiques pour les années antérieures à l'année 1931 ayant été fournies au Comité central permanent de l'opium en vertu de la Convention de Genève (1925), et celles pour l'année 1931 et suivantes, en vertu de la Convention de limitation (1931), il a été nécessaire de les grouper dans deux tableaux séparés :

1. Tableau VII, contenant, pour l'année 1933, les chiffres concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne et indiquant la quantité de morphine transformée en substances *i*) visées (colonnes 4 et 5) et *ii*) non visées (colonnes 6 et 7) par la Convention de Genève (1925), et

2. Tableau VII(A), contenant, pour l'année 1931 et suivantes, les chiffres concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine, la cocaïne, la dinone et la cocaïne, et indiquant la quantité de morphine transformée en « drogues » du groupe *i*) « drogues » du groupe *ii*) et *iii*) substances non visées par la Convention de limitation (1931). Les chiffres concernant ces dernières substances ayant trait à un nombre de pays très limité, on ne les a pas insérés dans une colonne spéciale, mais on les a indiqués dans une note au tableau.

Note.

Since the statistics for the years previous to 1934 were furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board in pursuance of the Geneva Convention (1925) and since those for the year 1931 and following years were furnished in pursuance of the Limitation Convention (1931), it was necessary to insert them in separate tables :

1. Table VII contains the figures for morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine for the year 1933 and shows the quantity of morphine converted into the substances *i*) covered (columns 4 and 5) and *ii*) not covered (columns 6 and 7) by the Geneva Convention (1925) ;

2. Table VII(A) contains the figures for morphine, diacetylmorphine, codeine, dinone and cocaine for the year 1931 and following years, and shows the quantity of morphine converted into *i*) "Drugs", in group *i*) "Drugs", in group *ii*) and *iii*) Substances not covered by the Limitation Convention of 1931. Since the figures in respect of these latter substances relate to a very limited number of countries only, they are not inserted in a special column but shown in a note to the table.

	1933	1 595	5.3	78	4.9	483	29.0	511	1 054	66.1	85	6.3	161	4.0
SUISSE														
SWITZERLAND	1933													
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE	1933	367	1.2	—	—	275	74.9	275	92	25.1	—	—	90	2.2
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	1933													
U. R. S. S.	1933	2 123	7.1	3	0.2	1 682	79.2	1 685	438	20.6	3	0.2	85	2.1
U.S.S.R.	1933													
YUGOSLAVIE	1933	441	1.5	6	1.3	316	71.7	322	119	27.0	6	0.5	—	—
YUGOSLAVIA	1933													
<b>Amérique du Nord</b>														
<b>North America.</b>														
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	1933	7 015	23.4	33	0.5	3 779	53.9	3 812	3 203	45.6	—	—	792	19.3
U.S.A.	1933													
<b>Asie — Asia.</b>														
INDE	1933													
INDIA	1933	(b) 21	0.1	—	—	(c)		—	21	100	—	—	9	0.2
JAPON	1933	3 624	12.1	528	14.6	2 095	57.8	2 623	1 001	27.6	675	50.1	920	23.0
JAPAN	1933													
CORÉE	1933	458	1.5	193	42.1	—	—	193	265	67.9	164	12.2	—	—
CORSA	1933													
FORMOSE	1933	(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1.3
FORMOSA	1933													
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. A hall)	1933	33	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	33	100	—	—	—	—
KWANTUNG (Lensed Terr.)	1933													
TOTAUX	1933	20 997	100	243	4.1	19 512	66.1	20 755	9 242	30.3	1 347	100	4 010	100
TOTALS	1933													

(a) Toute la morphine fabriquée, sauf 5 kg., a été extraite de la plante sèche (paille) de pavot. D'après le rapport annuel, la fabrication a utilisé environ 268 tonnes de paille de pavot pour la fabrication de 187 kg. de morphine et de 17 kg. de codéine.

(b) Non compris 975 lb. 6 oz. (443 kg.) de morphine brute ; en 1933, 987 lb. 8 oz. (449 kg.) ont été exportés au Royaume-Uni pour la fabrication de la morphine.

(c) Suivant les rapports annuels de l'Inde, 42 kg. de codéine ont été fabriqués en 1933.

(d) Le Gouvernement de Formose déclare que la fabrication de morphine brute en 1933 a été (en termes de morphine pure) de 602 kg.

(a) All the morphine manufactured, with the exception of 5 kg., was extracted from 268 tons of dried poppy plant (poppy straw). The annual report states that the factory used approximately 268 tons of dried poppy straw in producing 187 kg. of morphine and 17 kg. of codeine.

(b) Excluding 975 lb. 6 oz. (443 kg.) of crude morphine ; in 1933, 987 lb. 8 oz. (449 kg.) of crude morphine were exported to the United Kingdom to be manufactured into morphine.

(c) According to the Indian annual reports, 42 kg. of codeine were manufactured in 1933.

(d) The Government of Formosa reported that the manufacture of crude morphine in 1933 was (in terms of pure morphine) 602 kg.

VII (A).--TABLE SHOWING THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE, THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE, CODEINE, DIONINE AND COCAINE DURING THE YEARS 1934-1937. (See note preceding Table)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
		Morphine										Diacetylmorphine			Codeine			Dionine		Cocaine	
Pays Countries	Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de fabrication dans tous les pays		Quantité utilisée pour la transformation et % par rapport à la fabrication (col. 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and (col. 2)										Morphine retenu comme tel (col. 2 — col. 8) et % par rapport à la fabrication totale		Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries						
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%			

(7) In addition, 889 kg. of crude morphine were manufactured in 1931 and 543 kg. in 1935 containing respectively 547 kg. and 365 kg. of pure morphine. Crude morphine manufactured in 1939 contains 316 kg. of pure morphine, and in 1937, 263 kg. of pure morphine.

(12) The sum of the totals for

HONGRIE	1931	(b) 7318	1.3	—	—	43	305	37.6	—	—	45	0.3	9	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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VIII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION EN MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET COCAÏNE DES PAYS FABRICANTS ET EXPORTATEURS, AINSI QUE D'AUTRES PAYS, POUR LES ANNEES 1933 A 1937.

VII. SYNOPSIS TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE FROM THE MANUFACTURING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES AND FROM OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1933 TO 1937.

[illegible]



IX. TABLEAU INDIQUANT POUR LES ANNÉES 1934-1937

LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION EN MÉTHYLMORPHINE (CODÉINE) ET ÉTHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)  
ET LES QUANTITÉS DE CES DROGUES MAINTENUES EN STOCK À LA FIN DES MÊMES ANNÉES.<sup>1</sup>

IX. TABLE SHOWING

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN METHYLMORPHINE (CODEINE) AND ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)  
DURING THE YEARS 1934-1937 AND QUANTITIES OF THESE DRUGS HELD IN STOCK AT THE END OF THESE YEARS.<sup>1</sup>

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! Pour les quantités fabriquées, voir le tableau VI(A).

\* L'Italie n'a pas fourni de statistiques d'exportation de codiline et de dinone en 1937. Etant donné, toutefois, que pour les années précédentes, les exportations de ce pays par rapport aux exportations totales de tous les pays ont été insignifiantes (elles n'ont pas dépassé 0,7 % pour la codiline et 0,5 % pour la dinone) et que, très probablement, les exportations italiennes des drogues en question en 1937 n'ont pas augmenté d'une manière appréciable, on a établi, pour cinq pays à l'exception de l'Italie, le pourcentage des exportations par rapport aux exportations totales de tous les pays en 1937.

► Le pourcentage des stocks détenus par chaque pays est mentionné au tableau ci-dessous.

<sup>b</sup> Le pourcentage des stocks détenus par chaque pays par rapport au total général des stocks de tous les pays n'a pas été établi, étant donné que l'Italie, qui, en 1930, détenait presque 8 % des stocks mondiaux en cédant 5 % des stocks aux États-Unis, a disparu du tableau.

<sup>a</sup> For the quantities manufactured, see Table VII(1).

\* Italy has not furnished export statistics for codeine and diionine in 1937. As, however, the exports of this country in previous years in comparison of the total exports of all countries were insignificant (they did not exceed for codeine 0.7% and for diionine 0.6%) and as very probably the Italian exports of the drugs in question in 1937 did not appreciably increase, the percentages of exports for each country (Italy excepted) in relation to the total exports of all countries in 1937 has been established.

<sup>a</sup> The percentage of the stocks held by each country in relation to the general total of stocks of all countries has not been established, since Italy which in 1964 held 20% of the stocks, has not been established.

**TABLEAU X (A), (B) ET (C), INDIQUANT RESPECTIVEMENT,  
POUR CHAQUE PAYS AYANT ENVOYÉ DES CHIFFRES,  
LA CONSOMMATION DE MORPHINE, DE DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE COCAÏNE  
PAR MILLION D'HABITANTS POUR LES ANNÉES 1933 A 1937.**

**TABLE X (A), (B) AND (C), SHOWING RESPECTIVELY  
FOR EACH COUNTRY FOR WHICH THE DATA HAVE BEEN FURNISHED  
THE CONSUMPTION OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE  
PER MILLION INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1933 TO 1937.**

*Note explicative.*

Les trois tableaux suivants, concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne, indiquent la consommation de chacune de ces drogues par million d'habitants, pour les pays qui ont fourni ces statistiques. Les pays sont classés en cinq groupes géographiques suivant le système employé par l'Organe de contrôle dans son état d'évaluations. Le chiffre de la population indiqué dans la colonne 2, chiffre le plus récent qui soit accessible pour la période de cinq ans, a été emprunté à l'*Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations (1937/38)*. Les colonies, territoires sous mandat, etc., sont indiqués par les initiales des pays qu'ils administrent : E.B. (Empire britannique), F. (France), N. (Pays-Bas), J. (Japon).

Il y a lieu de noter que le formulaire statistique C(1) (GL) du Comité central permanent demande qu'on fournisse, conformément à la Convention de Genève, les chiffres « de la consommation en dehors des besoins de l'Etat » et qu'il y est prescrit « d'omettre les quantités inférieures à un kilogramme ». Le fait que ces trois tableaux ne contiennent pas de statistiques pour un pays ou un territoire particulier peut être dû à la stipulation susmentionnée, la consommation totale du stupéfiant en question dans ce pays ou dans ce territoire étant inférieure à un kilogramme.

Lorsqu'on compare la consommation d'un pays avec celle d'un autre pays, pour ce qui touche à la morphine ou à la diacétylmorphine, il y a lieu de se rappeler que ces comparaisons peuvent être faussées par l'absence de données relatives à la consommation de *tous* les opiacés, notamment de l'opium médicinal et de la codéine.

*Explanatory Note.*

The following three tables regarding morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine show the consumption of each of these drugs per million inhabitants for the countries which have furnished such data. The countries are arranged in five geographical groups, according to the method used by the Supervisory Body in the statement containing the estimates. The population figure given in column 2 is the latest figure available for the five-year period and has been taken from the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937-38*. Colonies, mandated territories, etc., are indicated by the capital letters of the administering countries : B.E. (British Empire), F. (France), N. (Netherlands), J. (Japan).

It should be noted that the statistical form C(1) (GL) of the Central Board asks, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, for "consumption other than for Government purposes", and contains the request that "quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted". The fact that these three tables do not contain data for a particular country or territory may be due to this request, the total consumption of a particular drug by the country or territory in question being less than one kilogramme.

In comparing the consumption of one country with that of another as regards morphine or diacetylmorphine, it should be remembered that such comparisons may be vitiated by the absence of data as regards the consumption of *all* opiates, especially of medicinal opium and of codeine.

**(A) MORPHINE**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Europe.
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	67 587	10.22	9.72	9.43	7.75	6.36	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE . . . . .	6 760	10.68	9.58	10.94	9.61	N. R.	AUSTRIA.
BELGIQUE . . . . .	8 331	7.30	12.49	11.60	11.44	12.12	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI . . . . .	17 332	(a) 17.68	(a) 13.90	(b) 8.27	(b) 8.25	(b) 7.88	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE . . . . .	6 238	1.01	1.83	1.48	1.30	2.56	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK . . . . .	3 762	21.48	25.92	27.60	26.24	28.44	DENMARK.
DANZIG . . . . .	105	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.83	7.41	DANZIG.
ESPAGNE . . . . .	25 050	3.87	5.98	5.86	N. R.	0.96	SPAIN.
ESTONIE . . . . .	1 130	8.00	10.67	9.75	10.62	11.50	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE . . . . .	3 693	8.53	9.05	9.55	8.93	8.88	FINLAND.
FRANCE . . . . .	11 010	6.97	7.49	4.12	7.85	5.53	FRANCE.
GRÈCE . . . . .	6 433	1.53	1.51	1.48	1.61	1.15	GREECE.
HONGRIE . . . . .	8 959	13.32	13.23	13.38	10.40	10.12	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE . . . . .	2 934	4.36	3.00	6.61	4.72	6.09	IRELAND.
ISLANDE . . . . .	117	17.86	17.86	34.78	17.21	8.55	ICELAND.
ITALIE . . . . .	12 677	3.08	3.50	4.43	5.98	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE . . . . .	1 925	9.32	9.28	8.20	7.15	10.18	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE . . . . .	2 427	2.46	1.63	2.42	2.00	1.19	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBOURG (G.-D.) . . . . .	298	6.64	6.60	6.56	6.73	6.71	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE . . . . .	2 894	20.03	17.14	16.71	21.16	17.97	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	8 557	6.11	6.63	6.43	7.43	6.89	NETHERLANDS.
POLONNE . . . . .	34 221	1.81	2.12	1.94	1.48	1.46	POLAND.
PORTUGAL . . . . .	7 591	2.43	1.69	1.11	2.08	2.60	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE . . . . .	19 123	0.97	3.67	1.21	0.83	1.27	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE . . . . .	6 267	8.85	13.36	9.14	8.09	9.57	SWEDEN.
SWISSE . . . . .	4 174	12.13	9.19	9.63	10.09	12.22	SWITZERLAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
<b>Europe (suite)</b>		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	<b>Europe (cont.)</b>
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE . . . . .	15 213	8.04	7.52	8.30	11.01	0.18	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE . . . . .	16 480	0.33	0.53	0.25	0.49	0.61	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S. . . . .	175 500	3.85	2.80	8.95	10.32	6.44	U.S.S.R.
YOUgosLAVIE . . . . .	15 174	2.38	2.07	2.04	2.34	1.65	YUGOSLAVIA.
<b>Amérique.</b>							<b>America.</b>
<b>Amérique du Nord.</b>							<b>North America.</b>
CANADA . . . . .	11 080	10.01	10.41	10.08	9.65	9.57	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS . . . . .	128 840	17.65	17.19	16.75	16.97	15.91	UNITED STATES.
<b>Amérique Centrale.</b>							<b>Central America.</b>
MEXIQUE . . . . .	19 003	0.46	0.28	0.22	0.21	N. R.	MEXICO.
COSTA-RICA . . . . .	592	—	1.81	3.54	N. R.	N. R.	COSTA RICA.
CUBA . . . . .	4 370	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	3.50	CUBA.
GUATÉMALA . . . . .	2 420	N. R.	—	N. R.	0.46	N. R.	GUATEMALA.
NICARAGUA . . . . .	850	—	7.50	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	NICARAGUA.
PANAMA . . . . .	535	N. R.	22.73	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PANAMA.
SALVADOR . . . . .	1 632	0.66	0.63	0.63	—	—	SALVADOR.
<b>Amérique du Sud.</b>							<b>South America.</b>
ARGENTINE . . . . .	12 562	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	2.31	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE . . . . .	3 000	0.33	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.33	BOLIVIA.
CHILI . . . . .	4 552	2.73	4.06	5.60	6.43	5.49	CHILE.
COLOMBIE . . . . .	8 760	N. R.	N. R.	2.50	1.16	0.91	COLOMBIA.
PÉROU . . . . .	7 000	N. R.	0.30	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY . . . . .	2 066	4.56	4.52	2.48	3.43	2.42	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA . . . . .	3 428	0.30	0.91	1.20	1.49	2.04	VENEZUELA.
<b>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</b>							<b>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</b>
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE . . . . .	333	3.14	3.11	3.10	3.05	3.00	BRITISH GUIANA.
<b>Asie.</b>							<b>Asia.</b>
INDE . . . . .	358 600	0.63	0.50	0.51	0.73	0.49	INDIA.
IRAQ . . . . .	3 600	—	—	—	0.83	0.28	IRAQ.
IRAN . . . . .	15 000	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	IRAN.
JAPON . . . . .	70 500	14.28	14.22	16.44	18.92	20.96	JAPAN.
<b>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</b>							<b>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</b>
BIRMANIE (E.B.) (d) . . . . .	15 600	—	—	—	—	0.13	BURMA (B.E.) (d).
CEYLAN (E. B.) . . . . .	5 758	0.18	0.36	0.17	0.52	0.52	CEYLON (B.E.).
HONG-KONG (E. B.) . . . . .	1 000	—	2.17	2.12	1.03	1.00	HONG-KONG (B.E.).
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.) . . . . .	(c) 4 810	—	—	—	(c) 1.08	(c) 0.62	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
PHILIPPINES (E.U.A.) . . . . .	13 350	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.15	0.15	PHILIPPINES (U.S.A.).
UNION INDOCHINOISE . . . . .	23 150	—	—	0.04	—	—	FRENCH INDO-CHINA.
CORÉE (CHOSEN) (J.) . . . . .	23 380	10.30	8.36	3.63	0.48	0.85	KOREA (CHOSEN) (J.).
FORMOSE (TAIWAN) (J.) . . . . .	5 310	2.40	2.34	1.93	2.45	1.13	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.) . . . . .	1 700	27.14	28.39	25.33	18.23	19.41	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (N.) . . . . .	66 400	0.05	—	0.05	0.08	0.07	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E. B.) . . . . .	1 360	0.92	—	—	—	1.47	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE ET LIBAN (F.) . . . . .	3 500	—	1.88	1.54	0.61	0.28	SYRIA AND LEBANON (F.)
<b>Afrique.</b>							<b>Africa.</b>
EGYPTE . . . . .	15 860	0.80	0.66	0.20	0.06	0.06	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . . . . .	9 707	1.92	2.14	3.16	2.42	2.37	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<b>Dépendances, colonies, etc.</b>							<b>Dependencies, Colonies, etc.</b>
NIGERIA ET CAMEROUN (E.B.) . . . . .	20 191	—	—	—	—	0.05	NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS (B.E.).
AFRIQUE-Occid. FRANÇ. . . . .	14 700	—	—	—	0.14	—	FRENCH WEST AFRICA.
ALGÈRE (F.) . . . . .	7 310	N. R.	—	0.85	0.28	0.41	ALGERIA (F.).
MAROC (F.) . . . . .	6 360	N. R.	—	—	0.16	0.16	MOROCCO (F.).
<b>Océanie.</b>							<b>Oceania.</b>
AUSTRALIE . . . . .	6 807	13.93	13.37	12.38	11.09	11.90	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . . . .	1 585	9.78	9.70	9.01	7.01	6.94	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Le relevé adressé au Comité central permanent de l'opium est accompagné de la remarque suivante :

« Il y a lieu de remarquer que, ne disposant pas des chiffres effectifs de la consommation des préparations contenant de la morphine fabriquées respectivement avec de l'opium brut, de l'opium médicinal et de la morphine, on a dû effectuer une évaluation en prenant pour base la proportion des quantités de ces préparations fabriquées au cours de l'année en question. Cette proportion varie évidemment d'une année à l'autre et ne représente pas toujours exactement la proportion des trois types de préparations consommées. Dans ces conditions et comme la méthode actuelle de présentation des statistiques semble causer une certaine confusion, le « Home Office » propose, dans les relevés ultérieurs qu'il fournira au Comité central, de ne pas essayer de distinguer entre la quantité de morphine consommée sous forme de préparations d'opium et la quantité consommée sous forme de préparations fabriquées avec de la morphine. Il se bornera à fournir un chiffre global pour la consommation sous la rubrique « Morphine » et en termes de cet alcaloïde. »

(b) Sur les relevés fournis au Comité central permanent pour l'année 1935 et suivantes, les préparations d'opium ne sont plus incluses sous morphine.

(c) A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1936, les statistiques des Etablissements du Détroit, des États malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi que de Brunéi ont été fournies sous le nom de Malaisie britannique. Etant donné que l'on ne peut comparer ces statistiques à celles qui avaient été fournies jusqu'ici séparément pour chacun des territoires susmentionnés, on n'a pas indiqué de chiffres pour les années antérieures à 1936.

(d) A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1937, la Birmanie constitue un territoire administratif séparé de l'Inde.

(a) The return to the Central Board is accompanied by the following remark :

« It is to be noted that, as actual figures for the consumption of preparations containing morphine which are made respectively from raw opium, from medicinal opium and from morphine are not available, an estimate has had to be made based upon the proportion between the amounts of such preparations manufactured during the year in question. This proportion, of course, differs from year to year and may not accurately represent the proportion of the three types of preparations consumed. In these circumstances, and as the present method of presentation of the statistics appears to cause confusion, the Home Office proposes in future returns to the Central Board not to attempt to distinguish between the amount of morphine consumed in the form of preparations of opium and the amount consumed in preparations manufactured from morphine, but to return one consumption figure under the head of 'Morphine', in terms of the alkaloid. »

(b) The returns made to the Permanent Central Board for the year 1935 and the following years no longer include opium preparations under morphine.

(c) As from January 1st, 1936, the statistics of Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States, including Brunéi, have been furnished under the name of British Malaya. In view of the fact that these statistics cannot be compared with the statistics hitherto furnished separately for the above-mentioned territories, no figures are shown for years previous to 1936.

(d) As from April 1st, 1937, Burma has become an administrative territory separate from India.

**(B) DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population en milliers (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
<b>Europe.</b>		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	<b>Europe.</b>
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	67 587	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE . . . . .	6 760	0.15	0.15	—	—	N. R.	AUSTRIA.
BELGIQUE . . . . .	8 331	0.73	1.09	1.33	1.32	1.44	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI . . . . .	47 332	1.08	0.98	1.02	1.10	1.18	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE . . . . .	6 238	0.17	—	—	—	—	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK . . . . .	3 762	3.88	2.45	2.98	4.28	3.19	DENMARK.
ESPAGNE . . . . .	25 050	0.01	—	—	N. R.	—	SPAIN.
FINLANDE . . . . .	3 603	6.26	6.51	6.74	6.98	7.49	FINLAND.
FRANCE . . . . .	41 910	2.48	2.08	1.74	1.67	1.53	FRANCE.
HONGRIE . . . . .	8 989	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.22	HUNGARY.
ITALIE . . . . .	42 677	1.82	1.91	2.81	3.40	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE . . . . .	1 965	0.52	0.51	—	—	—	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE . . . . .	2 527	0.41	—	—	—	—	LITHUANIA.
NORVÈGE . . . . .	2 891	—	—	0.35	—	0.34	NORWAY.
PORTUGAL . . . . .	7 301	0.28	0.70	0.56	0.41	0.68	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE . . . . .	19 423	0.16	0.69	0.63	1.61	1.70	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE . . . . .	6 267	2.26	2.57	3.05	2.56	3.03	SWEDEN.
SUISSE . . . . .	4 174	0.48	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.24	SWITZERLAND.
TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE . . . . .	15 213	0.13	0.27	0.13	0.20	0.06	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE . . . . .	16 490	—	0.06	N. R.	—	—	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S. . . . .	175 000	0.14	0.48	0.39	1.05	1.57	U.S.S.R.
YOUgosLAVIE . . . . .	15 174	0.07	—	—	—	—	YUGOSLAVIA.
<b>Amérique.</b>							<b>America.</b>
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>							<i>North America.</i>
CANADA . . . . .	11 080	1.89	1.76	1.74	1.82	2.17	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS . . . . .	128 840	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	UNITED STATES.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>							<i>South America.</i>
ARGENTINE . . . . .	12 562	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1.27	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE . . . . .	3 000	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	BOLIVIA.
CHILI . . . . .	4 552	0.68	—	0.22	—	—	CHILE.
COLOMBIE . . . . .	8 760	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	0.31	COLOMBIA.
EQUATEUR . . . . .	3 000	—	—	0.50	—	—	ECUADOR.
PEROU . . . . .	7 000	N. R.	0.15	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY . . . . .	2 088	4.50	3.51	2.97	2.45	1.94	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA . . . . .	3 428	—	0.61	—	—	—	VENEZUELA.
<b>Asie.</b>							<b>Asia.</b>
INDE . . . . .	358 600	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	INDIA.
IRAN . . . . .	15 000	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	IRAN.
JAPON . . . . .	70 500	9.02	7.85	3.25	2.86	2.84	JAPAN.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.) . . . . .	(a) 4 810	—	—	—	(a) 0.22	—	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
CORÉE (Chosen) (J.) . . . . .	23 380	5.47	2.32	0.97	0.17	0.64	KOREA (Chosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.) . . . . .	5 310	4.21	3.90	5.22	3.58	3.20	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.) . . . . .	1 700	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.59	0.59	KWANTUNG (J.).
<b>Afrique.</b>							<b>Africa.</b>
EGYPTE . . . . .	15 860	—	0.06	—	—	—	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . . . . .	9 707	0.36	0.59	1.17	0.74	0.82	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
ALGÈRE (F.) . . . . .	7 310	N. R.	—	1.14	0.28	0.14	ALGERIA (F.).
<b>Océanie.</b>							<b>Oceania.</b>
AUSTRALIE . . . . .	6 807	3.18	3.90	3.13	2.66	3.23	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . . . .	1 585	1.30	0.65	1.93	0.64	1.26	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Voir tableau X (A) - Morphine, note (c).

(a) See Table X (A)-Morphine, footnote (c).

**(C) COCAÏNE**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
<b>Europe.</b>		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	<b>Europe.</b>
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	67 587	1.03	0.93	0.90	0.82	0.71	GERMANY.
AUTRICHE . . . . .	6 760	5.93	5.92	4.14	5.47	N. R.	AUSTRIA.
BELGIQUE . . . . .	8 331	7.79	7.03	7.01	7.23	6.06	BELGIUM.
ROYAUME-UNI . . . . .	47 332	4.93	5.00	5.03	4.99	4.99	UNITED KINGDOM.
BULGARIE . . . . .	6 238	1.34	1.00	0.98	2.50	1.28	BULGARIA.
DANEMARK . . . . .	3 762	4.99	4.36	4.33	4.28	4.25	DENMARK.
ESPAGNE . . . . .	25 050	4.41	4.41	3.54	N. R.	0.28	SPAIN.
ESTONIE . . . . .	1 130	5.34	5.33	3.55	3.54	6.19	ESTONIA.
FINLANDE . . . . .	3 003	3.41	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.77	FINLAND.
FRANCE . . . . .	41 910	8.86	4.22	8.63	8.28	7.23	FRANCE.
GRÈCE . . . . .	6 933	1.22	1.36	1.48	1.31	1.30	GREECE.
HONGRIE . . . . .	8 989	2.39	2.91	2.58	1.90	1.56	HUNGARY.
IRLANDE . . . . .	2 954	2.35	2.00	2.31	2.36	4.06	IRELAND.
ISLANDE . . . . .	117	17.86	—	—	—	—	ICELAND.
ITALIE . . . . .	42 677	2.20	2.08	2.81	2.17	N. R.	ITALY.
LETTONIE . . . . .	1 965	7.77	7.22	6.15	3.06	3.56	LATVIA.
LITHUANIE . . . . .	2 527	2.06	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.58	LITHUANIA.
LUXEMBOURG (G.-D.) . . . . .	298	3.32	3.30	3.28	3.37	3.35	LUXEMBURG (G.-D.).
NORVÈGE . . . . .	2 891	6.68	3.50	3.83	3.12	3.11	NORWAY.
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	8 657	3.91	2.77	3.22	2.95	2.92	NETHERLANDS.
POLOGNE . . . . .	34 221	0.40	0.48	0.75	0.89	0.88	POLAND.
PORTUGAL . . . . .	7 301	1.71	1.97	1.67	1.91	2.05	PORTUGAL.
ROUMANIE . . . . .	19 423	0.70	1.44	1.47	2.19	4.68	ROMANIA.
SUÈDE . . . . .	6 267	6.14	6.44	4.65	6.08	4.79	SWEDEN.
SUISSE . . . . .	4 174	0.07	5.56	5.06	6.00	4.55	SWITZERLAND.
Tchéco-Slovaquie . . . . .	15 213	5.36	5.39	6.08	8.64	6.31	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
TURQUIE . . . . .	16 490	0.51	0.46	0.75	0.43	0.67	TURKEY.
U. R. S. S. . . . .	175 500	0.52	0.53	0.73	1.16	2.86	U.S.S.R.
YOUgoslavie . . . . .	15 174	0.42	1.03	0.95	0.47	1.12	YUGOSLAVIA.
<b>Amérique.</b>							<b>America.</b>
<i>Amérique du Nord.</i>							<i>North America.</i>
CANADA . . . . .	11 080	4.06	4.00	4.03	4.28	4.33	CANADA.
ÉTATS-UNIS . . . . .	128 840	6.09	6.37	6.19	6.33	6.44	UNITED STATES.
<i>Amérique Centrale.</i>							<i>Central America.</i>
MEXIQUE . . . . .	19 003	0.29	0.40	0.33	0.59	N. R.	MEXICO.
CUBA . . . . .	4 370	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.93	N. R.	CUBA.
GUATÉMALA . . . . .	2 420	N. R.	1.79	N. R.	1.26	N. R.	GUATEMALA.
NICARAGUA . . . . .	850	—	2.50	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	NICARAGUA.
PANAMA . . . . .	535	N. R.	2.07	—	N. R.	N. R.	PANAMA.
SALVADOR . . . . .	1 632	—	—	0.63	—	0.61	SALVADOR.
TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO . . . . .	448	2.38	4.69	—	—	—	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
<i>Amérique du Sud.</i>							<i>South America.</i>
ARGENTINE . . . . .	12 562	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	6.29	ARGENTINE.
BOLIVIE . . . . .	3 000	0.67	N. R.	—	N. R.	0.33	BOLIVIA.
CHILI . . . . .	4 552	2.50	3.16	2.24	1.77	3.07	CHILE.
COLOMBIE . . . . .	8 760	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.47	0.91	COLOMBIA.
ÉQUATEUR . . . . .	3 000	0.50	0.50	1.00	—	0.33	ECUADOR.
PÉROU . . . . .	7 000	N. R.	0.60	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	PERU.
URUGUAY . . . . .	2 066	8.10	5.52	6.43	5.39	4.84	URUGUAY.
VENEZUELA . . . . .	3 428	0.30	1.51	0.30	0.59	2.04	VENEZUELA.
<b>Asie.</b>							<b>Asia.</b>
INDE . . . . .	358 600	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.10	INDIA.
IRAN . . . . .	15 000	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	IRAN.
JAPON . . . . .	70 500	13.98	14.52	13.03	12.88	12.72	JAPAN.
SIAM . . . . .	14 400	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	SIAM.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
BIRMANIE (E.B.) (b) . . . . .	15 600	—	—	—	—	0.06	BURMA (B.E.) (b).
CEYLAN (E. B.) . . . . .	5 758	0.36	—	0.35	0.17	0.17	CEYLON (B.E.).
MALAISIE BRITANNIQUE (E.B.) . . . . .	(a) 4 810	—	—	—	(a) 0.43	(a) 0.21	BRITISH MALAYA (B.E.).
PHILIPPINES (E.U.A.) . . . . .	13 350	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	0.38	0.30	PHILIPPINES (U.S.A.).
UNION INDOCHINOISE . . . . .	23 150	—	0.13	0.09	0.44	0.09	INDO-CHINA.
CORÉE (Chosen) (J.) . . . . .	23 380	1.42	1.14	0.53	0.56	0.81	KOREA (Chosen) (J.).
FORMOSE (Taiwan) (J.) . . . . .	5 310	6.61	5.86	6.19	6.78	5.84	FORMOSA (Taiwan) (J.).
KOUAN-TOUNG (J.) . . . . .	1 700	22.86	21.29	24.00	14.70	21.76	KWANTUNG (J.).
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (N) . . . . .	66 400	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.03	NETH. INDIES (N.).
PALESTINE (E. B.) . . . . .	1 360	1.85	—	—	—	4.41	PALESTINE (B.E.).
SYRIE et LIBAN (F.) . . . . .	3 500	—	3.12	2.46	1.21	0.86	SYRIA and LEBANON (F.).
<b>Afrique.</b>							<b>Africa.</b>
ÉGYPTE . . . . .	15 860	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.45	0.13	EGYPT.
UNION SUD-AFRICAINE . . . . .	9 707	1.92	1.66	1.76	2.31	1.96	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
<i>Territoires, colonies, etc.</i>							<i>Territories, Colonies, etc.</i>
SUDAN . . . . .	5 050	—	—	0.17	—	—	SUDAN.
AFRIQUE-Occ. FRANÇ. . . . .	14 700	—	0.07	—	0.27	0.07	FR. WEST AFRICA.
ALGÉRIE (F.) . . . . .	7 310	N. R.	—	2.56	1.11	1.23	ALGERIA (F.).
MAROC (zone franç.) . . . . .	6 360	N. R.	0.18	0.36	0.95	0.63	MOROCCO (Fr. zone).
RÉUNION . . . . .	210	N. R.	—	—	—	—	REUNION.
<b>Océanie.</b>							<b>Oceania.</b>
AUSTRALIE . . . . .	6 807	11.35	12.77	12.53	12.59	12.34	AUSTRALIA.
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . . . .	1 585	6.52	4.53	5.70	2.55	3.15	NEW ZEALAND.

(a) Voir Tableau X (A)-Morphine, note (c).  
(b) Voir Tableau X (A)-Morphine, note (d).

(a) See Table X (A)-Morphine, footnote (c).  
(b) See Table X (A)-Morphine, footnote (d).



# XI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDICANT LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ FABRIQUÉES EN 1928-1937 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS.

## XI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF PREPARED OPIUM MANUFACTURED IN 1928-1937 IN COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS.

### *Note explicative.*

Le but de ce tableau est de montrer : 1<sup>o</sup> le total mondial de la fabrication de l'opium préparé au cours de la période 1928-1937 ; 2<sup>o</sup> la division de la fabrication totale entre les pays fabriquant de l'opium préparé ; 3<sup>o</sup> les variations d'année en année de la quantité fabriquée par chaque pays.

En ce qui concerne les données utilisées pour établir le présent tableau, il y a lieu de remarquer, d'une part, qu'à partir de 1929, on a emprunté généralement ces données aux relevés statistiques publiés par le Comité central permanent dans son rapport au Conseil, à l'exception des chiffres pour 1929 de la Malaisie britannique et Brunei et du Koutang et pour 1929 et 1930 de Sarawak, et, d'autre part, que pour l'année 1928, certaines données ont été empruntées au volume II du Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI).

Dans les cas où il existe une divergence, quant aux données relatives à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, entre les chiffres qui figurent dans le rapport annuel et dans les rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium, et ceux qui proviennent du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, on en a tenu compte dans des notes quand cette divergence atteignait environ 500 kg.

Certains chiffres ont été calculés pour quelques pays d'après la quantité de l'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé ; on trouvera ci-dessous des notes sur ce sujet.

### *Explanatory Note.*

The purpose of the table is to show (1) the total world manufacture of prepared opium in the period 1928-1937 ; (2) the division of the total manufacture among the countries manufacturing prepared opium ; (3) the variation from year to year of the amount manufactured by each country.

As regards the data used to prepare the present table, it should be noted that, since 1929, the figures are generally taken from the statistical returns published by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council, except the figures for 1929 of British Malaya and Brunei and Kwantung and for 1929 and 1930 of Sarawak ; further, that for the year 1928, certain figures are taken from Volume II of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI).

In cases where there is a discrepancy, as regards the data for the manufacture of prepared opium, between the figures in the annual reports and in the reports of the Permanent Central Board and those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, such discrepancies are mentioned in footnotes if they amount to not less than approximately 500 kg.

Certain figures have been calculated for various countries according to the quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium. Notes on this subject will be found below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
SIN	81 171	82 897	70 633	37 593	—	37 353	54 951	53 288	76 101	50 455
Borneo (Nonp-) North Borneo (u)	3 745	3 415	3 510	1 913	30	(b) —	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	180	133	125	133	90	82	53	46	40	42

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (c) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (c)	120 619	(d) 111 809	87 351	58 785	31 685	13 115	65 492	(e) 72 510	52 379	(f) 57 814
HONG-KONG (g)	7 853	(h) 5 378	8 401	7 051	4 015	(b) —	—	—	—	—
SARAWAK	7 651	3 730	3 713	31	(b) —	—	—	—	—	—
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	91 938	98 000	70 132	32 668	30 072	55 707	40 711	29 510	31 693	38 257
FORMOSE (a)	32 999	32 016	37 878	31 180	20 582	25 735	18 991	17 367	18 440	16 727
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) (i) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (i)	20 489	48 695	46 766	46 250	52 155	46 633	49 716	41 568	38 719	36 205
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	82 321	71 106	35 614	27 823	19 758	3 531	2 886	5 610	9 162	34 226
MACAO	(j) 4 000	14 116	23 303	17 765	18 425	29 358	18 592	18 810	21 538	31 423
TOTAL des pays mentionnés ci-dessus TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	465 269	574 454	507 467	264 210	188 812	241 621	251 428	211 739	251 111	268 149
PÉROU PERU								551	NR	NR
IRAN (k)										
ÉTATS SHAN DU NORD (l) NORTHERN SHAN STATES (l)										
ÉTATS SHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES						1 756	1 651	1 314	1 810	2 870

(a) Le chiffre pour l'année 1928 a été emprunté aux rapports de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(b) La règle ne fabrique plus d'opium préparé. Les quantités nécessaires proviennent de la règle des Etablissements du Détroit.

(c) La règle de l'opium du Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit fournit l'opium préparé à tous les États Malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'État de Sarawak (depuis 1931), à Hong-Kong (depuis 1933) et au Bornéo du Nord (depuis 1935).

(d) Le chiffre pour la Malaisie britannique et Brunei pour 1929 figurant dans le rapport du Comité central de l'opium est de 110 302 kg.

(e) Le chiffre pour la Malaisie britannique et Brunei pour 1935 figurant dans le rapport du Comité central de l'opium est de 70 791 kg.

(f) Le chiffre pour les Etablissements du Détroit pour 1937 figurant dans le rapport annuel est de 50 168 kg.

(g) Le chiffre de 1928 a été calculé en supposant que l'on perd en poids 40 % lorsque l'on fabrique du chandou avec l'opium brut indien.

(h) Ce chiffre est différent de celui figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête (6 365 kg.).

(i) Le chiffre de 1928 est basé sur une moyenne de 83 % d'opium préparé qui aurait pu être fabriquée avec l'opium persan, turc ou autre opium brut employé dans le territoire.

(j) Toutes les quantités d'opium brut importées en vue de la fabrication de l'opium préparé ont été considérées comme utilisées pour cette fabrication.

(k) Voir note (n) du tableau IV.

(l) Fabriqué par les titulaires de licences.

(a) The figure for the year 1928 has been taken from the reports of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(b) Prepared opium is no longer manufactured by the opium Monopoly. Supplies are obtained from the Government Monopoly of the Straits Settlements.

(c) The Government Opium Monopoly of the Straits Settlements supplies prepared opium to all Federated and Unfederated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, to the State of Sarawak (since 1931), to Hong-Kong (since 1933) and to North Borneo (since 1935).

(d) The figure for British Malaya and Brunei in 1929 in the report of the Central Opium Board is 110 302 kg.

(e) The figure for British Malaya and Brunei in 1935 in the report of the Central Opium Board is 70 791 kg.

(f) The figure for Straits Settlements in 1937 in the annual report is 50 168 kg.

(g) This figure differs from the figure of the report of the Commission of Enquiry (6 365 kg.).

(h) The figure for 1928 is calculated on the basis of the average quantity (83 per cent) of prepared opium which could be manufactured from the Persian, Turkish and other raw opium used in the territory.

(i) All quantities of raw opium imported for the purpose of being manufactured into prepared opium have been taken as utilized for such manufacture.

(k) See footnote (n) to Table IV.

(l) Manufactured by licensees.

# XII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA CONSOMMATION LICITE DE L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1928-1937 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS.

## XII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE LEGAL CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM DURING THE YEARS 1928-1937 IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS.

### Explanatory Note.

As the title indicates, the object of the table is to show the position as regards the legal consumption of prepared opium during the period 1928 to 1937.

Certain figures are missing for various countries, while other figures are only estimates. Others which indicate sales are regarded as representing consumption. Thus it is not possible, by simply taking the figures in the table, to ascertain the exact consumption of prepared opium. Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in this table for the years 1929 to 1937 are those furnished by the Governments to the Permanent Central Board.

### Note explicative.

L'objet du tableau, comme le titre l'indique, est de rendre compte de l'état de choses en ce qui concerne la consommation licite de l'opium préparé au cours de la période de 1928 à 1937.

Certains chiffres manquent pour quelques pays, d'autres chiffres ne sont que des estimations; d'autres, qui indiquent la vente, ont été considérés comme représentant la consommation; on ne saurait donc, à la simple lecture des chiffres figurant au tableau, se rendre un compte exact de la consommation de l'opium préparé. Sauf indication contraire, tous les chiffres de ce tableau pour les années 1929 à 1937 sont ceux fournis par les gouvernements au Comité central permanent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays — Countries	1924	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
INDIA (a)	385	(b) 355	(b) 296	(b) 214	(b) 137	(b) 62	(b) 53	(b) 33	(c) —	(c) —
INDIA (d)	61 486	(d) 58 569	49 135	37 336	30 077	27 314	26 882	27 037	27 116	30 355
SIAM							(b) 13 325	(b) 13 612	(b) 11 107	(b) 18 988
HONGKONG (c)	11 451	(b) 13 756	(b) 12 171	(b) 10 301	(b) 11 270	(b) 12 081	1 627	1 706	1 427	1 581
HONGKONG (d)	3 912	3 767	2 917	1 957	1 623	1 400	270	280	223	227
BRUNAI	433	310	290	211	257	300				
CEYLON	157	131	120	107	90	76	61	53	13	36
CEYLON										
ESTABLISHMENTS DU DIAMOR (I)	50 811	13 561	33 310	21 855	21 897	23 146	26 378	25 162	19 060	21 019
ESTABLISHMENTS DU DIAMOR (II)										
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRAUX	13 926	13 090	32 918	20 032	15 437	15 686	21 030	21 110	19 128	19 110
MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)										
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRAUX	25 488	25 192	19 132	12 031	10 523	11 275	10 338	10 137	12 918	13 542
MALAY STATES (UNFEDERATED)										
HONGKONG	9 350	6 817	7 261	6 562	1 878	2 211	1 207	655	587	810
SARAWAK	6 175	5 927	1 675	2 851	2 209	2 460	3 111	3 395	3 538	3 700

INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA (g)	68 267	71 727	69 965	55 487	41 315	30 532	28 458	32 514	34 506	51 491
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	34 970	31 967	36 359	33 218	27 418	22 878	19 879	19 236	17 910	16 920
KOUAN-TOUNG (TERRITOIRE A BAIL) KWANTUNG (LEASED TERRITORY)	(h) 30 000	48 160	44 079	46 571	52 455	51 870	52 036	49 613	39 104	36 402
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	61 797	58 807	40 279	35 788	24 427	18 355	16 650	11 512	15 577	20 550
MACAO	6 838	12 264	14 225	14 104	12 948	17 319	16 866	14 709	13 978	(i) 36 894
TOTAL des pays mentionnés ci-dessus TOTAL of above-mentioned countries	410 779	424 442	376 009	271 721	260 051	237 175	245 100	240 400	219 823	271 955
PÉROU PERU								(j) 544	NR	NR
INDE (k) INDIA (k)										
IRAN (l)	50 000	18 366	25 693	87 435	132 875	155 486				
ÉTATS SHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1 884	1 568	1 415	1 200	3 191
ÉTATS SHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES										
INDE FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	24	102	40	(b) 693	(b) 391	NR	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TCHOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	(m) 2 065	(m) 1 234	(b) (n) 4 056	(o)	(o)	NR	NR	NR	?	?

(a) Y compris les quantités mangées.

(b) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport annuel.

(c) Le gouvernement a cessé la vente de l'opium préparé pour être fumé depuis le mois d'août 1935. Les consommateurs reçoivent l'opium de sources illicites.

(d) Le chiffre pour l'année 1929 est différent de celui qui figure dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui est 60 917 kg.

(e) Ces chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues par le gouvernement pour être consommées par les fumeurs immatriculés. La vente de l'opium préparé est interdite; la quantité exacte d'opium préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes pour leur propre usage est inconnue.

(f) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(g) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(h) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(i) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(j) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(k) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(l) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium brut vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie.

(m) Chiffres figurant au rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui ne se rapportent qu'aux quantités d'opium préparé de la fabrique de Solong vendues par la Régie.

(n) Quantités d'opium préparé vendue, non compris l'opium brut vendu et destiné à être préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes.

(o) La quantité d'opium brut vendue par la Régie aux acheteurs agréés s'est élevée en 1931 à 20 210 kg., en 1932 à 9 878 kg. La quantité vendue aux débiteurs munis d'une licence régulière a été en 1931 de 95 kg., en 1932 de 112 kg. (1932 : opium préparé).

(a) Including quantities consumed by eaters.

(b) Figure taken from the annual report.

(c) The Government ceased the sales of prepared opium for smoking in August 1935. Addicts obtain their supplies from illicit sources.

(d) The figure for 1929 differs from that in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which is 60 917 kg.

(e) These figures represent the approximate quantity of raw opium sold by Government for consumption to registered opium-smokers. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves for their use is unknown.

(f) The figures show the quantities of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony. These quantities do not include direct sales to the Malay States and other British territories in the Far East.

(g) The figures for 1929-1931 differ from those in the annual reports, which are: 70 493, 62 446, 53 725.

(h) Approximate figure obtained from the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

(i) This figure is under investigation by the Permanent Central Board.

(j) Quantities consumed by the Asiatic population.

(k) See footnote (i) 1928-1933 are taken from the annual reports of the Iranian Government; these figures represent the quantities of opium sold under State control (handrolled opium). The Iranian Government has furnished the Permanent Central Board with the following figures concerning the quantities of prepared opium consumed in the country: 1929: 18 000 kg.; 1931: 70 687 kg.; 1932: 124 297 kg.; 1933: 147 239 kg.

(m) Figures taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry referring only to quantities of prepared opium of Solong manufacture sold by the Régie.

(n) Sales of prepared opium only and not including raw opium sold and prepared for smoking by the consumers themselves.

(o) The quantity of raw opium sold by the Régie to authorised purchasers was 26 216 kg. in 1931, and 9 878 kg. in 1932. The quantity sold to duly licensed retailers was 95 kg. in 1931, and 112 kg. in 1932 (in 1932: prepared opium).

# XIII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE FUMEURS RATIONNÉS, POURVUS D'UNE LICENCE OU IMMATRICULÉS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1928-1937.

## XIII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RATIONED, LICENSED OR REGISTERED SMOKERS, 1928-1937.

*Note explicative.*

Ce tableau indique le nombre de fumeurs rationnés, immatriculés ou pourvus de licences pour l'usage de l'opium préparé, dans chaque pays consommateur. Il y a lieu de rappeler que, dans beaucoup de pays consommateurs, il n'existe ni immatriculation ni délivrance de licences, et que, par conséquent, le nombre des fumeurs d'opium est inconnu. Conformément à la décision prise par la Commission consultative, on a cependant fait figurer aussi dans le tableau les pays pour lesquels il n'existe pas de chiffres. Les pays figurant au tableau ont été classés en plusieurs groupes suivant le système employé.

*Explanatory Note.*

This table shows the number of rationed, registered or licensed smokers of prepared opium in each consuming country. It should be remembered that, in many consuming countries, there is no registration or licensing, and consequently the number of opium smokers is unknown. In accordance, however, with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee, the countries for which no figures exist remain in the table. The countries appearing in the table have been classified in several groups according to the system in force.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pays — Countries	Population (millions)	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937

### I. Rationnés — Rationed.

BURMA	13.2	13 361	12 151	11 289	10 297	19 055	20 078	20 936	19 025	18 503	18 105
INDONÉ (a)	0.034									262	228
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (a) (b) MALAY STATES (FED.) (a) (b)	1.8									26 511	31 651
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS : MALAY STATES (UN-FEDERATED) : KEDAH (a) (b) PERLIS (a) (b) KELANTAN (a) (b) TRINGGARAN (a) (b)	1.7									3 460 355 721 1 130	1 261 355 721 1 130
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT (c) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (c)	1.1								(d) 25 025	27 016	27 150
SARAWAK	0.6	4 633	4 664	4 602	4 728	4 706	4 751	5 405	5 619	5 720	6 000
FORNOSÉ	5.31	27 378	25 022	(e) 38 480	(e) 31 236	(e) 25 008	18 811	16 643	15 018	13 571	12 063
KAVAN-TOUNG (Terr. A Fall) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.)	1.7	31 176	30 858	30 491	30 073	31 218	31 011	33 329	31 869	30 661	28 197
INDÉS NÉO-HOLLANDAISES (f) NETHERLANDS INDIES (f)	64.42	101 048	100 730	92 830	82 787	60 157	50 399	42 797	35 470	31 320	30 598

### II. Pourvus d'une licence et (ou) immatriculés — Licensed and (or) registered

CHINE	450									(g) 3 628 162	(h) 1 100 285
CHINA											
Tchéco (i)	370.5										
CHINA (i)											
BOURNEO (Nouveau) (j) NORTH BORNEO (j)	0.29	5 127	5 087	4 106	2 951	2 250	2 512	2 680	2 336	2 310	2 632





1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
Pays — Countries	1929 *		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
PÉROU PERU												
CHINE CHINA											—	2 570
SIAM (a)	51	921	86	826	91	993	82	1 076	81	1 196	49	1 399
BIRMANIE (b) BURMA (b)	121	—	108	11	190	11	110	11	111	10	112	11
ETATS SHAN DU NORD NORTHERN SHAN STATES	—	?	—	127 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)	—	131 (c)
ETATS SHAN DU SUD SOUTHERN SHAN STATES	—	?	?	109 ?	—	106 ?	?	90 ?	?	106 ?	—	53 29
BORNÉO (NORD-) NORTH BORNEO	22 4	(d) 31	24	(d) 12	26	(d) 12	26	(d) 8	26	(d) 7	26	(d) 7
BRUNEI	8 1	—	8 1	—	8 1	—	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—
ETABL. DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	65 —	—	65 —	—	65 —	—	60 —	—	59 —	—	53 —	—
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	113 61	—	112 4	—	112 3	—	(e) 114 —	—	113 —	—	112 —	—
ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDER. MALAY STATES : JOHORE	39 19	—	39 —	—	39 —	—	39 —	—	38 —	—	38 —	—
KEDAH	41 3	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—	41 —	—
PERLIS (f)	6 3	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—	6 —	—
KELANTAN	13 3	— 6	5 2	6 6	5 2	5 2	8 —	—	8 —	—	8 —	—
TRENGGANU	7	7 2	10 5	4 —	10 1	5 —	10 —	4 —	11 —	3 —	15 —	3 —
HONG-KONG	—	70	6	24	6	24	6	24	13	11	13	11
SARAWAK (g)	?	—	48 —	2 —	47 —	2 —	48 —	2 —	48 —	2 —	48 —	2 —
INDOCHINE INDO-CHINA	—	2 277 1 224	—	—	—	1 795 815	—	(h) —	—	1 709 831	—	1 709 831
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	—	447 31	—	418 —	—	382 —	—	380 —	—	331 —	—	296 —
KOUAN-TOUNG (Terr. à bail) KWANTUNG (Leased Terr.) (i)	—	104	—	103	—	103	—	103	—	103	—	102
INDES NÉERLANDAISES NETHERLANDS INDIES	1 065 —	— 49	915 —	— 32	803 —	— 32	818 —	— 24	820 —	— 25	823 —	— 25
MACAO	—	43 63	?	?	?	?	1 —	27 69	1 —	27 68	N.R.	N.R.

\* Dans quelques cas, les chiffres de 1929 ne sont pas disponibles. On a donné dans ce cas les chiffres de 1928 ou de 1928/29.

(a) Il n'existe pas de débits au Siam parce que, à l'exception de quelques fumeurs munis d'une patente spéciale, il n'est permis de fumer que dans les fumeries. Il y a trois types différents de fumeries dont voici le détail :

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Débits des gouvernements.	54	70	57	49	49
Etablissements officiels de vente au détail	32	24	25	32	—
Etablissements patentés	826	993	1 076	1 196	1 399

Les établissements patentés comprennent des débits temporaires dans le voisinage des rizières et des mines. En voici le nombre : 1929 : 65 ; 1933 : 53 ; 1934 : 54 ; 1935 : 51 ; 1936 : 48 ; 1937 : 47.

(b) Dans les débits de Birmanie, on ne vend que de l'opium brut aux consommateurs.

(c) Il n'y a pas de véritables fumeries dans les Etats Shan du Nord, mais quelques débits ont une installation spéciale pour les fumeurs qui préfèrent fumer sur place.

(d) Ces chiffres représentent le nombre de patentes accordées à des employeurs pour la distribution de l'opium préparé à leurs propres ouvriers.

(e) Un établissement a été fermé pendant l'année. Trois établissements ont été repris dans le territoire du Dindings cédé aux Etats malais fédérés par les Etablissements du Détroit.

(f) Les débits de Perlis ne sont pas des débits ordinaires, mais des centres permanents (habituellement un commissariat de police ou un bureau de douane) où l'on peut se procurer de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.

(g) Chiffres approximatifs.

(h) Le rapport annuel pour 1935 donne le renseignement suivant : depuis le commencement de la campagne contre l'opiomanie, 969 débits de vente au détail représentant un tiers du total ont été fermés, ainsi que 900 fumeries représentant environ la moitié du total, y compris toutes celles de l'Annam et du Tonkin.

(i) Dans le territoire à bail du Kouan-Toung, tous les débits sont en même temps des fumeries.

\* In some cases figures are not available for 1929. The figures given in such cases refer instead to 1928 or 1928/29.

(a) In Siam there are no retail shops, as smoking, with the exception of a few specially licensed smokers, is permitted only in smoking-establishments. There are three different types of smoking-establishments, the details of which are given below:

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Government shops	54	70	57	49	49
Official retail sale establishments	32	24	25	32	—
Licensed establishments	826	993	1 076	1 196	1 399

The licensed establishments include temporary shops established in the vicinity of mills and mines, namely : 1929 : 65, 1933 : 53, 1934 : 54, 1935 : 51, 1936 : 48, 1937 : 47.

(b) In the shops in Burma, raw opium only is sold to consumers. (c) There are no proper smoking-establishments in the Northern Shan States, but a few retail shops have special accommodation for smokers who prefer to smoke in the shops.

(d) These figures represent licences issued to employers of labour for the distribution of prepared opium to their own labour forces.

(e) One establishment closed during the year. Three establishments were taken over in the territory of Dindings transferred from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

(f) The shops in Perlis are not ordinary retail shops, but permanent centres (usually a police station or a Customs Office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.

(g) Approximate figures.

(h) The annual report for 1935 gives the following information: From the beginning of the campaign against opium addiction, 969 retail shops, corresponding to a third of the total, have been closed as well as 900 smoking-establishments corresponding to about half, including all in Annam and Tonkin.

(i) In Kwantung Leased Territory, all retail shops are also smoking-establishments.



**XV. STOCKS D'OPIMUM BRUT, D'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ ET DE DROSS D'OPIMUM EXISTANT A LA FIN DE CHAQUE ANNÉE  
DANS LES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES POUR LESQUELS IL EST FOURNI DES RAPPORTS SPÉCIAUX SUR L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ.**

**XV. STOCKS OF RAW OPIUM, PREPARED OPIUM AND DROSS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR IN THE COUNTRIES  
AND TERRITORIES FOR WHICH SPECIAL REPORTS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM ARE FURNISHED.**

*Note explicative.*

Ce tableau a pour objet d'indiquer les quantités d'opium brut, d'opium préparé et de dross d'opium conservées en stock dans les pays et territoires où l'usage de l'opium à fumer est temporairement autorisé. Ce n'est qu'à partir de 1933, première année où il fut fourni des rapports annuels spéciaux sur l'opium préparé, que l'on a obtenu des renseignements sur les stocks d'opium préparé et de dross d'opium. Les chiffres des stocks d'opium brut ont été puisés dans les statistiques publiées par le Comité central permanent de l'opium.

Les territoires ci-après, qui sont approvisionnés en opium préparé par la fabrique d'opium du Gouvernement de Singapour (Etablissements du Détroit), ont cessé de fabriquer de l'opium préparé et, par conséquent, ne conservent pas de stocks d'opium brut : Bornéo (Nord), Brunei, États malais fédérés, États malais non fédérés (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong et Sarawak. Le maintien de stocks considérables dans les Etablissements du Détroit est évidemment dû au fait que c'est de Singapour que les autres territoires britanniques d'Extrême-Orient sont approvisionnés en opium préparé.

*Explanatory Note.*

The purpose of this table is to show the quantities of raw opium, prepared opium and dross which are kept in stock in the countries and territories where opium-smoking is temporarily authorised. The information as regards stocks of prepared opium and dross became available only from 1933, the first year in which special annual reports in regard to prepared opium were furnished. The figures showing stocks of raw opium have been taken from the statistics published by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

The following territories which receive their supplies of prepared opium from the Government Opium Factory at Singapore (Straits Settlements) have ceased manufacturing prepared opium and therefore do not keep any stocks of raw opium : North Borneo, Brunei, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kelah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu), Hong-Kong and Sarawak. The large stocks kept in the Straits Settlements are obviously due to the fact that prepared opium is supplied from Singapore to other British territories in the Far East.

1	Pays Countries	1931				1935				1936				1937			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
		Opium brut Raw opium	Opium préparé Prepared opium	Dross	Opium brut Raw opium	Opium préparé Prepared opium	Dross	Opium brut Raw opium	Opium préparé Prepared opium	Dross	Opium brut Raw opium	Opium préparé Prepared opium	Dross				
	SIAM	111 736	59 857	11 651	122 216	59 220	11 071	99 087	59 058	39 381	85 743	50 958	10 538				
	BERMAIS. BURMA (a)	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	10 957	—	—				
	ÉTATS SIAM DU NORD NORTH SIAM STATES	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—				
	ÉTATS SIAM DU SUD SOUTH SIAM STATES	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	BORNÉO (Nord) North Borneo (b)	—	221	—	—	239	—	—	228	—	—	208	—				

BRUNEI (c)	51	18	—	35	—	46	1	—	75	—
ETAB. DU DÉTROIT (d)	31 291	12	291 562	31 748	54	214 088	30 185	132	136 750	26 777
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (d)	300 868									509
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS (d)	1 914	42	—	1 961	25	—	1 167	43	—	6
FED. MALAY STATES (d)										
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS										
UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES:										
JOHORE (c)	380	12	—	460	—	—	292	9	—	15
KEDAH (c)	616	—	—	1 018	—	—	362	—	—	—
PERLIS	46	2	—	70	—	—	61	—	—	1
SELANGOR	199	3	—	148	4	—	100	—	—	—
KELANTAN	62	2	—	82	—	—	41	—	—	—
TRUNGKANG										
HONG-KONG (f)	1 722	—	—	1 292	—	—	1 895	—	—	—
SARAWAK (g)	425	—	—	810	—	—	996	—	—	—
INDOCHINE (f)										
INDO-CHINA (f)	207 900	—	195 992	?	—	163 235	70 245	—	126 322	50 748
KOUAN-TOUANG										
KUAN-CHOW-WAN	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	?	?	?	?	?
FORMOSE (TAI-OUAN) (h)	4 681	—	44 994	1 076	—	35 903	1 625	—	23 388	3 331
FORMOSA (TAIWAN) (h)	53 888									—
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail)										
KWANTUNG (Leased Territory)	24 877	—	13 123	(f)	(f)	18 123	(f)	—	20 423	(f)
INDES NÉERLANDAISES (k)										
NETHERLANDS INDIES (k)	130 637	153	124 256	7 454	—	110 475	8 213	—	53 644	36 851
MACAO (l)	31 500	589	46 200	4 248	655	46 200	11 808	1 386	25 200	N.R.

(a) C'est de l'opium brut qui est vendu aux fumeurs, en sorte qu'il n'y a pas de chiffres sur l'opium préparé. Le Gouvernement n'achète pas de dross d'opium.

(b) La fabrication d'opium préparé a cessé depuis juin 1934; la drogue est fournie par les monopoles du Gouvernement dans les Etablissements du Détroit. Le stock d'opium existant en 1933 a été vendu aux Etablissements du Détroit. On détruit le drogue livré par les fumeurs en le jettant dans la mer.

(c) Le dross recueilli est détruit.

(c) On certifie dross recueilli ou comisque en le jetant dans la mer.

(c) Le Monopole du Gouvernement n'achète pas de dross.

(g) La régie ne recueille pas et n'achète pas le dross.

(h) Le dross est détruit par les fumeurs pourvus de licences conformément aux instructions données par les agents de la police pendant leurs visites d'inspection.

(a) Les rapports annuels indiquent comme suit les stocks d'opium préparé : 1934 : 24 877 kg.; 1935 : 19 128 kg.; 1936 : 18 193 kr.; 1937 : 20 493 kr. Selon le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur la confédération de l'Asie de l'Est, les agents ne ra portaient pendant leurs visites d'inspection.

kg : 1936 : 18 123 kg. : 1937 : 20 423 kg. Selon le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'usage de l'opium à Sumatra en Extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.254.1980.XI, Vol. II, page 440), le Monopole d'opium ne nous a pas d'opium vietnamé mais nous a vendus une certaine quantité d'opium indonésien.

ne pas d'opium préparé, mais vend de l'opium brut aux vendeurs pourvus de licences. Jusqu'en 1987 les opiumiers ont procuré l'opium brut du Monopole d'opium et en ont manufacturé de l'opium préparé.

neurs ont l'ordre de détruire le dross par le feu après avoir fumé.  
Le dross existant à la fin de l'année précédente et le dross recueilli ou confisqué pendant l'année

**Fabrication d'opium préparé.**  
**Opium recueilli le dross.**

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# XVI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE POURCENTAGE DES RECETTES NETTES PROVENANT DE L'OPIMUM PRÉPARÉ, PAR RAPPORT AUX RECETTES GÉNÉRALES DU PAYS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1928-1937 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS

## XVI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING FOR THE PERIOD 1928-1937 THE PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE OBTAINED FROM PREPARED OPIUM IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE COUNTRY IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS

*Note explicative.*

Le pourcentage figurant au tableau pour chaque pays indiqué représente le rapport entre les recettes provenant de l'opium préparé et les recettes générales des pays. Les rapports annuels spéciaux sur l'opium préparé expliquent comment les recettes tirées de l'opium préparé ont été calculées.

Il n'est pas inutile de souligner que les pourcentages en question ont été calculés par rapport aux recettes générales de chaque pays. L'augmentation ou la diminution du pourcentage ne signifie pas nécessairement l'augmentation ou la diminution des chiffres absolus des recettes provenant de l'opium préparé d'une année à l'autre.

*Explanatory Note.*

The percentage given in the table for each country indicates the amount of revenue from prepared opium in relation to the general revenue of the country. The special annual reports on prepared opium give explanations as to how the revenue derived from prepared opium has been calculated.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the percentages in question are calculated in relation to the general revenue of each country. An increase or decrease in this percentage does not necessarily imply an increase or decrease in the absolute figures of revenue from prepared opium for one year as compared with another.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SIAM	15.29	15.35	14.06	11.63	10.07	6.88	8.50	8.90	7.53	7.76
BIRMANIE (a) BURMA (a)	3.14	2.51	3.02	2.00	2.69	2.82	2.79	2.37	2.59	4.46
BORNÉO (NORD-) NORTH BORNEO	19.20	16.71	14.40	11.22	10.31	8.69	7.20	10.39	9.68	10.48
BRUNÉI	21.60	19.51	13.50	14.50	11.82	9.20	7.19	1.58	4.88	5.17
CEYLAN CEYLON	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.016	0.012	0.009
ÉTABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	32.30	15.10	23.00	18.6	13.16	10.00	22.38	21.73	20.67	20.58
ÉTATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	12.30	14.00	13.00	10.68	8.22	7.44	8.22	7.54	6.07	5.19
ÉTATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES										
Johore	23.00	23.00	21.02	16.26	14.47	16.06	15.93	14.92	10.14	10.99
Kedah	27.90	26.78	23.83	18.81	17.17	11.77	14.13	13.88	11.59	9.90
Perlis	29.90	30.15	20.05	19.21	18.70	18.88	18.98	10.20	15.58	15.78
Kelantan	16.00	16.80	21.40	13.20	9.20	6.37	6.78	6.75	5.45	4.41
Trengganu	20.50	17.70	18.63	11.30	11.52	10.73	10.91	11.52	9.65	9.37
HONG-KONG	11.00	8.32	7.23	6.55	5.01	0.77	0.45	(b)	(b)	(b)
SARAWAK	15.56	13.90	11.75	10.98	9.02	11.59	11.36	12.11	10.94	10.92
INDI-FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	?	?	?	3.36	3.08	N.R.	N.R.	?	?	?
INDOCHINE INDO CHINA	5.18	4.70	?	?	6.92	?	9.14	?	9.41	12.87
FORMOSE (Tai-Ou-in) (c) FORMOSA (Taiwan) (c)	2.72	2.04	3.00	2.86	2.31	1.80	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.02
KOUAN-TOUNG (Territoire à bail) (c) KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) (c)	6.40	3.50	8.00	7.74	10.00	?	11.81	11.12	9.59	9.61
INDIENNES NÉLANNÉES NETH BLANDS INDIES	4.91	5.27	6.13	4.23	4.40	1.85	1.67	1.35	1.09	1.34
MAROC	22.16	25.00	25.00	18.46	20.18	N.R.	?	?	14.60	N.R.

(a) Les rapports du Gouvernement de Birmanie donnent des renseignements statistiques sur les recettes brutes et les recettes nettes de l'opium préparé des États du Nord et du Sud. Les pourcentages calculés à partir de ces chiffres sont respectivement de 3,14 et de 2,51 en 1928; de 3,02 et de 2,00 en 1929; de 2,79 et de 2,37 en 1930; de 2,69 et de 2,82 en 1931; de 2,79 et de 2,37 en 1932; de 2,59 et de 4,46 en 1933; de 2,37 et de 2,59 en 1934; de 2,17 et de 2,37 en 1935; de 2,06 et de 4,41 en 1936; de 2,05 et de 4,46 en 1937. Les chiffres en regard de la colonne 11 sont les pourcentages calculés à partir des chiffres de l'opium préparé.

(b) Les pourcentages de Hong Kong ont été calculés en rapport avec les recettes générales du pays. Les chiffres en regard de la colonne 11 sont les pourcentages calculés à partir des chiffres de l'opium préparé.

(c) Les chiffres de la Formose et du Kwantung sont donnés dans un rapport spécial de l'Administration des Douanes de l'Union Indienne. Les chiffres en regard de la colonne 11 sont les pourcentages calculés à partir des chiffres de l'opium préparé.

(a) The reports by the Government of Burma contain statistical information regarding the gross revenue and the revenue obtained from prepared opium of the Northern and Southern Shan States. The percentages calculated on the basis of these figures are respectively 3.14 and 2.51 in 1928; 3.02 and 2.00 in 1929; 2.79 and 2.37 in 1930; 2.69 and 2.82 in 1931; 2.79 and 2.37 in 1932; 2.59 and 4.46 in 1933; 2.37 and 2.59 in 1934; 2.17 and 2.37 in 1935; 2.06 and 4.41 in 1936; 2.05 and 4.46 in 1937. The figures in column 11 are the percentages calculated from the figures of prepared opium.

(b) The percentages of Hong Kong correspond to the relation between total general revenue for the financial year and the approximate receipts from raw opium sold to smokers during the calendar year (percentage of gross opium revenue to total revenue).

(c) The figures of Formosa and Kwantung are given in a special report of the Union Indian Customs Administration. The figures in column 11 are the percentages calculated from the figures of prepared opium.

